

VOL XIV NO 117

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1926.

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your
decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
22 May	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN	16,619
29 "	DELTA	CHINA	20,947
5 June	CHINA	WALWA	7,932
12 "	RAZMAK	WALWA	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	WALWA	11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	WALWA	20,937
3 July	MOLENA	WALWA	10,918
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA	WALWA	15,668
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
31 "	RAWALPINDI	WALWA	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	BANPURA	15,889
14 "	CHINA	WALWA	7,932
21 "	RAZMAK	SARKUNDA	10,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	WALWA	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR	WALWA	8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	20,947
25 "	RAJPUTANA	WALWA	15,668
2 Oct.	RAZMAK	WALWA	10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI	WALWA	16,619
16 "	RAZMAK	WALWA	20,937
23 "	RAZMAK	WALWA	16,619
30 "	RAZMAK	WALWA	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	WALWA	11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
20 "	RANCHI	WALWA	16,650
27 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,918
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	WALWA	15,668
11 "	RAZMAK	SARKUNDA	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI	WALWA	16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1926		
13th July	MANORA	7,888
20th July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1926	ATLANTIC MARU	China & Japan.
19th May	ALIPPORE	China & Japan.
21st June	DELTA	Straits, China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA	connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	For Australia, China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUNICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf
10th May	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi
21st "	KARAPARA	East & South Africa

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Mondays and Saturdays sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers or the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be ascertained with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	21 May	25 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

* Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

*Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000

Paid-up Capital 100,000,000

Reserve Fund 86,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Seigon
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Changhai	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darwin	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tainan
Hankow	Peking	Taipei
Hankow	Rangoon	Tientsin
Hankow	Rio de Janeiro	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,50,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,

Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000

Capital Issued 50,00,000

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000

Capital Paid up to 31-12-25 30,81,379

Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar Hoshiarpur | Multan City || Allahabad | Hyderabad | Rawalpindi |
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Karachi	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Kanpur	Quetta
Calcutta	Katihar	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simsa
Hafizabad	Messut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD

AMERICAN BANK

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 15 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

E. J. KHANNA,

Manager.

Saeed House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1907).

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Palas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:

Lalubhai Somaldas, Esq., C.I.E. (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hariharji (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).

Magansai H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).

Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colon Sar Sulha Baroda State).

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).

Major R. S. Parab (Khangli Karbhari, Baroda State).

Nawroji B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,50,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

General Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE: 1, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Amara Colombo || Baghdad | Hillah |
Bahrein	Karachi
Bombay	Madras
Calcutta	Mosul

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £ 300,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.

Sir J. Legh-wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Percy Wilson, Bart.

J. H. Batty, Esq.

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.

Emile Francqui, Esq.

Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH: Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,

Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR

New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.

" " 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.

" " 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.

LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

IDEAL GUARANTEE OPTION POLICY (Triple Benefit).

Please send for particulars to—

BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company.

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life ASSURANCE

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

ASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy silk cloths, saris, etc. Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R3192

COMPOUNDER WANTED—Honest and hard-working young Hindu preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply No. 1689 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3202

WANTED—An experienced I CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply to R. B. DALPAT RAM & SONS, Kota, Bilaspur, C. P.
A R3196

WANTED AT ONCE—Influential Persons and Shopkeepers to open and manage our Tea Depots, everywhere. Salary, Shop rent and Commission. Apply THE SIMLA VALLEY TEA CO., 52, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
A R3705

WANTED in a small State in Kathiawar a Competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER, conversant with all round Motor Mechanism, Electrical experience preferred pay according to qualifications Rs. 150 or over p.m. Apply to Box No. 1676, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26390

WANTED—A SECRETARY, well versed in English with knowledge of Persian and Arabic or Hindi and Sanskrit, able to correspond independently and also write for the Press. Only experienced persons need apply with copies of testimonials and pay expected to Box No. 1674, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3185

EARN RS. 100 A MONTH OR MORE—Wanted experienced men in every big City to push the sales of Types, Cases, Gallies, Type Metal, etc., etc. Liberal Commission. Good material. All presses will buy. Apply for full particulars stating previous experience to THE PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, Calcutta.
T R3181

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Security in cash or Government paper essential. Apply stating along with other particulars, the cash security he can offer, and minimum pay acceptable. The selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A 26625

SALARY Rs. 60-260 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Send. Howard College, Rawalpindi.
T.S.

WANTED—An M.A. or an experienced B.A. holding diploma of B.T. to act as HEAD MASTER of the Municipal High School, Ranbenur, on a pay of Rs. 125-5-10-10-900 grade. The approved candidate shall have to bind himself at least for 5 years to serve under the Municipality. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 1st of June, 1926. Preference will be given to those who know Kanarese. SAYAD NIZAMUDDIN AHMAD Founder, President, Ranbenur Municipality, Ranbenur, 12.5.1926.
A 26620

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3191

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR, knowing Hindustani or Gujarati well. Lodging free and railway charges will be granted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with certificates to the SECRETARY, Anjuman-e-Ikhwat-ul-Islam, Kutubna (Kathiawar).
A R3177

WANTED—A GRADUATE with legal political knowledge and good command over the English language. Knowledge of the Gujarathi language will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 1673, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3170

WANTED—Respectable gentlemen as CHIEF AGENTS, who can introduce good business for the Districts of Kathiawar, Berar, Nagpur, Jabalpur and Maharashtra, and Native States in Central India and Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials and stating experience to THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 26579

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DYER, BLEACHER, FINISHER, desires job as Assistant or Overseer in local or up-country mill on very moderate wages seven years' practical experience of a first class local Mill. Good testimonials. Please write Box No. 1675, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3190

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Commodious, Airy and Ventilated Premises at very moderate rents at 98, Meadows Street, Fort. Excellent business locality, near High Court and Share Bazar. Apply GROUND FLOOR, ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C R3195

AN excellent accommodation can be secured for a Hospital, School, Hotel or large family at Lamington Road, "Tollie Terrace," of six rooms with a central corridor, recently painted and having electric installation and very close to Grant Road Station and 4 Tram Lines.
C R3230

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE! FREE! FREE!—A copy of TRAVELLERS' GUIDE OF KARACHI and PROVINCE to everyone which contains 20 pictures of Karachi. Views. Please send 6 annas stamps to cover postage, etc., to Compiler, Post Box 212, Karachi.
A R3119

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

KULU APPLES AND PEARS—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Nagser (Kulu).
A 26522

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PURE MERCURY PILLS, Rs. 20 each, lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nervous system. Makes man a real man. Write PRABHASKAR R. VALDIA, Ghatkoper.
P R3174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1896. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 25 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Taught imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS VALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor E. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) convenient to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE offers sound coaching (personal and through post) for the Corporation of Accounts. Specialised Banking, Secretarial Practice, London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. Nearly two thousand youths successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrol now for the new term commencing from 1st June, 1926. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Most moderate fees. For new Prospectus, call or write to the Principal, Bhesania Bldg. 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

LEARN—SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3199

QUICK, efficient coaching in Shorthand, Typewriting, Grant Road Classes, Empire Terrace, Fort, Road.
M R3194

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
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FOR SALE—SOFAWATER MACHINES. English make, daily capacity 600 and 1,000 dozens, complete with Generators, Gasometers, Filters and Washing Machines, etc., all in perfect working order. Apply to Box No. 1678, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3199

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8 feet 6in. Punching and Shearing; 14 No. Disintegrators; Stone Polishing Machines; 4in. and 8in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 H.P.; Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DIN-SHAH & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE at Apollo Bunder of Apollo Hotel's furniture on 22nd and 23rd instant at 2.30 p.m. each day at the premises. Catalogues on application. BENNETT & CO.
T R3183

INQUIRIES regarding Gold Thread are cordially solicited. Write to Box No. 1368, Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3153

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 200 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona Improved Model Rs. 135. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gajapati Rem. 120, Mahatma 125, Visible Rs. 150; Corona 8, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable Rs. 145; Corona Improved, New, 1925 Corona Four, Rs. 225. N. COLTS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Consultants, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 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2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 274

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON AND WROUGHT AND IRON SCRAP AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., LYING AT THE PLANET MILLS PREMISES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of the Planet Mills Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Planet Mills at Ferguson Road, Parcel, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Scrap and Miscellaneous Stores:—

Consisting of empty Iron Casks, Beam, Scale, with weights; large Iron Oil Tanks, large lot of Cast Iron, Pillars and Bed Plates; Carpenter's tools; Lifting Jacks; Chain Pulley Blocks; Cast Iron Pulleys; Chugam Mill; Tipping waggon; Steel shaftings, Electric Motor Lorry (old) Vices and Anvils; Copper Rollers; old rails; Rafter, Bamboos; Windows; Porcelain stones; Mangalore tiles; Earthen pipes; Steel Roller; Steel and Boiler Plates, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT KAZEE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Haji Ibrahim Giga, Alimohamed Haji, Ibrahim and Bai Fatmahai, widow of Ibrahim Giga Mahomed and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 30th September, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY, the 14th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

(FIRSTLY):—All those two pieces of land (now formed into one) of Quit and Ground Rent, Tenure containing by admeasurement about 259 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 172, 173 and 2340; New Nos. 7488 and 9389 Old Survey Nos. 1857 and 1/1858; New Survey Nos. 824, 825 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3313 and 3314 of Bhuleswar Division together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6167, 6168 and Street Nos. 131, 133, 136, 137, 139, 141, 125, 127, 138 and 140 and all which premises are situate on the Western side of Kazee Street at Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Kazee Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Ibrahim Giga hereinafter 2ndly described and on the South by Masjid Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ibrahim Giga and his tenants.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement about 139 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2340, New No. 9390; Old Survey No. 2/1858 and New Survey No. 826 and Cadastral Survey No. 3315 of Bhuleswar Division together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6169, and Street Nos. 142 and 146 and all which premises are situate on the Western side of Kazee Street at Bombay and are bounded on the East by Kazee Street aforesaid on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Janmahomed Haji Allarakha and on the South by the property of the said Hajee Ibrahim Giga hereinafter firstly described and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ibrahim Giga and his tenants.

(THIRDLY):—All that the undivided 25/28 share of the Mortgagees and all their right little interest and share in all that piece of land of Quit and general Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement about 246 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 731 and 732; New No. 7902; Old Survey Nos. 1725, 1726, New Survey No. 850 and Cadastral Survey No. 3342, of Bhuleswar Division together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6130 and Street Nos. 193 to 197 and all which pre-

AUCTION SALES.

mises are situate on the Eastern side of New Kazee Street at Bombay and are bounded on the East by the house of Hajee Moosa Saleman on the West by New Kazee Street on the North by the house of Hissamuddin Barray and on the South by Nizampura Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagees and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. SHROFF and LAM, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1924, (Aishabai vs. Dawood Ali) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, Gold and Silver Ornaments:—

Consisting of Buttons, chains, Rings, Gold and Silver watches, necklace, charms etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AND A LARGE LOT OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as w. i. scrap of wire rope, latrine pans, traps, w. i. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, w. i. and c. i. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, Gate Street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, rubber and leather scraps, tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, coaks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc., also one large lot of surgical instruments such as forceps, cauterizers, catheters, dilators, electro magnetic machine, glass funnels, donches, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT EDJELINE NOW ROHLANE OR GUN CARRIAGE STREET, COLABA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Mr. Jafferibhai Fatehally Jarivala and on account and risk of the mortgagee Hormusjee Jamshejee Joshi and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 12th January 1925, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

ALL that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Edjeline Now Rohlane, Colaba together with the message tenement or building standing thereon containing by admeasurement about one hundred and thirty-one square yards and Registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 212 and 220, New No. 4801, Old Survey Nos. 5 and 6, New Survey No. 2/9633 and Cadastral Survey No. 273, Colaba Division and assessed by Municipality under A Ward No. 648, Street No. 66 and bounded on the North by the property of Manekbai widow of Edalji Nowroji Macleodwala, on the South partly by the property of A. M. Pinto and partly by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by Gun Carriage Street and on the East by Municipal Latrine.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK KOHINOOR FILM COY'S

SATI - JASMA

Featuring MISS GOHAR & MR. KHALIL

It is a selected thrilling piece from the History of Gujarat.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—

at 6, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. and Sunday at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture

She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.



6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45 P. M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN
"THE GOLD RUSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p. m

MIGHTY LAK A ROSE

A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

The Modern Venus in
"VENUS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

Story of Girls and Pearls, Love and Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK

MANDALI

Will stage
AT THE RUPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

ON
WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 8.30

NAND KUMAR

SATURDAY, 22nd May, at 8.30

MENAKA

SUNDAY, 23rd May, at 3.30

MENAKA

RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT
2nd Week! Episodes 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Romance as only BEN and NEVA can Woe

'The MYSTERY BOX'

The Serial that has them all beat

also one reel Pathe Comedy.

DIPPY-DOO-DADO in LOVEY-DOVEY

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

MONEY.

Money market conditions took a distinctly easier turn during the week, and the call loan rate has declined to 4-1/2 per cent. while the rate for loans against bullion now stands at about 5 per cent. However, the Imperial Bank rate remains unchanged, due to the fact that the Bank's balances have been somewhat reduced through the shrinkage in Government deposits resulting from the currency contraction of last week. Doubtless the continuation of the general strike in England into this week has led to a further postponement of the inevitable reduction in the rate, and now that the strike has been terminated, it is hoped, there will be a change in the rate in the near future. Fixed deposit rates for near months have delivered somewhat, in view of the easier money conditions, but those for longer periods are unchanged. Money for two to three months is now quoted at 3 1/2 per cent. to 4 per cent. for six months 3 1/2 per cent. and for twelve months at 4 1/2 per cent.

All of the local financial markets are relieved at the news which arrived yesterday that the general strike in England has been called off, and a rapid return to normal conditions is anticipated. The coal strike is still continuing, but that is relatively of minor significance as compared with the situation during the general strike, when the whole world was affected by the paralysis in England's trade.

The Currency returns as at 7th May 1926 show a decrease of Rs. 21.18 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 184.91 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 21.17 lacs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.81 crores and Rs. 7.65 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57.76 as against 57.80 a week ago.

Government securities were easier during the early part of the week, the rate for 3 per cent. Paper declining from Rs. 77/8 to Rs. 77, but the good news of the ending of the strike in England gave renewed confidence to the market, and the rate improved to Rs. 77/6 at the close. In spite of these fluctuations there has been a fairly strong demand throughout the week for Government paper for investment account. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935, 1933 and 1945-55, were steady at Rs. 101/12, Rs. 103/14 and Rs. 107/14 respectively. 5 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1928 are quoted at Rs. 106/14, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1928 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102/7, 1930 at Rs. 100/12 and 1932 at Rs. 107/14, 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved from Rs. 113/4 to Rs. 114.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was distinctly firm during the first part of the week, continuing the movement started last week, and the rate for remittance to T. T. rose from 5-29/32d to 1s. 6d. with some business done at 1s. 6-1/32d. The strike in England, by cutting down the demand for bullion T. T., was partially responsible for this strength, and a good showing of export bills both here and in Calcutta also contributed. Towards the end of the week, with favourable news regarding the strike and the development of bullion enquiry, the quotation dropped to as low as 1s. 5-7/8d. but improved slightly and closed at 1s. 5-29/32d. In the forward market the easy money position brought out better sellers for deliveries October to February, as compared with deliveries for May to September, with a consequent rise in the quotations for the more distant dates. Closing quotations were as follows:—May to July 1s. 5-29/32d., August to September 1s. 5-15/16d., October to 1s. 5-13/32d., November 1s. 6d. and December to February 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation, upon the termination of the general strike in England, improved immediately from dol. 4.85 1/2 to dol. 4.86 5/16, at which level it closed. French francs, however remained unchanged at about 154.75, but Belgian francs improved from 159 to 154. The Italian lira, on the other hand, depreciated slightly from 121 to 120 1/2.

GOLD.

The strike in England had no effect on the gold market, since gold from Durban has been available throughout the period of the strike, but gold quotations were influenced directly by the fluctuations in sterling. With sterling firm during the early part of the week, gold quotations were somewhat easier, but when the exchange rate declined towards the close, gold was quoted up. Opening at Rs. 21-9/3 per tola, the rate declined to Rs. 21-7/9 then improved to Rs. 21-10, closing at Rs. 21-9/3. The volume of trading during the week was fair, and the off-take averaged about 25,000 tolas a day, but arrivals were rather light, and consequently the stock on hand has been reduced to about 9 lacs tolas (bars and coins). The price of sovereigns followed gold quotations closely, opening at Rs. 13-8/6, declined to Rs. 13-7/9 for ready and and Rs. 13-8/9 for forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 21/10 and Rs. 21/9 for ready and 2nd Max settlement and Rs. 21/9 and Rs. 21-6/9 for 26th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £37,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £56,000, and from Durban to India £90,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 818,113 in

bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £70,000.

SILVER.

The silver market continued to be interesting. Developments were not exactly as anticipated. The settlement of the corner took second place in popular interest as compared with the question of whether or not silver shipments from London would be possible this month. There was no auction on Saturday, the bulls and bears compromising at a price of Rs. 71 per 100 tolas, which is equivalent to a premium of about Rs. 1/12. All during the week there was a high degree of tension in the market over the shipment situation, until yesterday when telegraphic reports reached Bombay that the strike had been called off and that silver shipments will be possible by this week's steamer. This is the last steamer to arrive in time for the next settlement, and it is reported that it will bring about £400,000 of silver. Whether or not this shipment, together with silver on the way from New York and London, will be sufficient to meet market requirements for the June settlement depends largely on the off-take during the next few weeks. At present the off-take is averaging some 170 bars a day, this low figure being undoubtedly due to the high premium prevailing for ready silver of about Rs. 1-4 per 100 tolas. If the off-take does not increase there is a possibility that the next settlement will pass off without any shortage developing, but if the market loses any considerable quantity of silver the situation may again become tense. The present stock in the market is estimated at about 3,700 bars, all of which are held in strong hands. Conditions as described above led to considerable fluctuations in ready silver, the market opening at Rs. 71/4, improving to Rs. 72, then dropping to Rs. 70-8, with silver quoted at the close at Rs. 70-12. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London has been quite irregular, improving from 2s. 11 1/2d. to 3s. but declined at the close to 2s. 11 3/8d. lower than the opening rate. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30-7/16d. and 29-15/16d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 72 and Rs. 70-8 for ready, Rs. 70-12 and Rs. 68-14 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 69-4 and Rs. 67-13 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £75,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £175,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2969 bars and Rs. 324,123 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £400,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week. Cotton mill shares opened steady, but some off somewhat during the week, and trading was quiet, with a small turnover. Conditions in the cotton mill industry show no signs of improvement in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing, Rs. 855-5/8; 8-33/12; Century Rs. 361/4-356/4-362/8; Central India Rs. 481/4-489-483/12; Crescent Rs. 190-188/12-190; Fazulshay Rs. 832/8-826/4-833/12; Madhewji Rs. 91/4-86/4-88/12; New Great Rs. 315-310-313/12; Pearls Rs. 471/4-469/4-473/12; Simplex Rs. 131/4-132/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 472/8-470-475.

Miscellaneous shares, in contrast to cotton mill section, showed slight improvement during the week. Andhra Valley improved from Rs. 695 to Rs. 697/8. Tata Hydro was steady at Rs. 947/8. Alcock declined a little from Rs. 115 to Rs. 110. Tata Iron Orissa and Deeds kept steady at Rs. 20/4 and Rs. 44/6 respectively. Pundi cement rose from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10/8, while Katni Orissa remained unchanged at Rs. 47/8, with Deids declining from Rs. 140 to Rs. 125. Railway shares remained steady. Ahmed, Praetij improving from Rs. 860 to Rs. 863. Amritsar Patti, Cen. Prov. Rlys and Gujarat Rlys were unchanged at Rs. 143, Rs. 116 and Rs. 88 respectively, while Tami Valley declined from Rs. 690 1/2 to Rs. 685 1/2, improved and closed at Rs. 692/8 1/2. Bank shares were steady, showing an all round improvement. Imperial Bank advancing from Rs. 1587/8 to Rs. 1610 and Contributors from Rs. 418/12 to Rs. 423/12. Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 77, while those of the Central Bank improved from Rs. 23/12 to Rs. 24/8.

CALCUTTA.

Just shares on the Calcutta market were rather quiet during the week, and an easy feeling developed in sympathy with Hessian quotations, which dropped from Rs. 15/2 to Rs. 14/11 and closed at Rs. 14/13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 18,
Indo Maru, Takada, Karachi.
Gambada, Lawthi, Dubai.
Cracovia, Quarantito, Trieste.
India, Gavi, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 19,
Crosstafels, Heekel, Antwerp.
Melpom, Matter, China.
Baydra, Hummings, Burch.
Atlantic Maru, Kishiro, Kobe.
Indo Maru, Takada, Kobe.

LOADING.

May 18,
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.
Steamer Gambada for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 18.)

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.

1. Min 4818, Dunkirk 19/5 M Maritimes.
2. Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 22/5, M M and Co.
3. Cape York, 3477, Karachi, 21/5, L Ed. wards Ltd.
4. Alga 3973 New York N.E. Volkart Bros.
5. Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 21/5, Graham's Trading Co.
7. Argente 3549, Karachi 25/5 L. Edwards Ltd.
8. Ridderkerk 3174 Rotterdam 3/6 E D Sassoon and Co.
10. Karapara 3722 Durban 26/5 M M & Co.
11. City of York, 5033, Karachi 20/5 K Nixon and Co.
12. C/Agra 3118, NF, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
13. Jserlohu 2145 Genoa 25/5 T. Morrison and Co.
15. Crosstafels, 3680, Karachi 18/5 L Ed. wards Ltd.
16. Burmes Prince 3034 Dunkirk 29/5 T. Morrison and Co.
- Jetty End-Zayani, 2627, Jeddah 20/5, H. S. Shushary and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Meinam 3959, Singapore 18/5, M Maritimes.
3. Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 19/5 M M and Co.
5. Port Sea 2,587, Colombo 20/5, Scindia S. N. Co.
7. Jalarahmi 2681, Karachi, 20/5, Scindia S. N. Co.
8. Atlantic Maru 4254, Japan, 19/5 M M and Co. (P. and O.)
- 12/13 India, 4,077, Genoa 26/5 L. Trieste and M. I.
15. Barala 1899, P. Gulf 26/5 M M & Co.

KINCH'S DOCK.

- A. Gambada, 3,252, Tuticorin, NF, M M and Co.
- B. Alport, 3,241, Japan, NF, M M and Co.
- C/R Hamburg Maru 3159 Osaka 23/5 O S Kaisha.
- G Jamnagar 278 Jamnagar, 19/5 L. Naranje and Co.
- L/M Hatipara 4393, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

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COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS.

One year's detailed reading with longevity, wife, children, finances, poverty and profession, Rs. 3/1. Two years' reading including all the above Rs. 5/4. Five years' reading with more details, Rs. 7/12. Kindly send name and date of birth clearly.

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L. M. S. M. P. and H. D. Titles in Homoeopathy or Biochemistry etc. taught by correspondence. Shortest course. Bright prospects. High class Diplomas granted. For Prospectus apply with red stamp to Dr. C.V. Gopal Rao, H.M.D. Ph.D.Sc. &c. Principal of the college.

Possesses more energy, muscle and bone-building powers than rice



Quaker Oats

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.
COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 18.

A further drop of 16 points in bid crop and 8 to 14 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on reports of more favourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 9 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weather cleared, much warmer."
The Washington Bureau gives the revised cotton acreage for last season at 48,000,000 acres, and the revised yield at cotton at 167.2 lbs. per acre. On the 8th December last, the figures given were 45,945,000 acres and the expected yield at 162.3 lbs. per acre. It will thus be seen that the final estimate is much larger than was expected for the season 1925/1926.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by poor reports from Manchester, weather reports rather more favourable. We have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."
Messrs. Unrigar and Vengarski, New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Market declined on favourable weather."

Owing to a further decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 4 lower with Branch May at Rs. 310. At the opening one Japanese House and Bazar operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 312 1/2.

Around this level Commission Houses were sellers and the values eased to Rs. 339 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 310 1/2. Branch July/August opened at Rs. 335 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 339 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 230 and going up by half a rupee closed quiet at Rs. 232 1/2 on selling by Marwari Shroffs.

Oomra May opened at Rs. 321 1/2 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at the same rate. Commission Houses were moderate buyers, whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 315 and advanced to Rs. 320 on general buying. On Exporters selling the market eased to Rs. 318 and closed at Rs. 315 1/2. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 251 1/2 and Rs. 251.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday owing to the strength of the May Contracts and the demand was better.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING
QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS
6 P. M.

Bombay, May 18.	
Fully Good Branch April/May	330 1/2
Fully Good Branch July/Aug.	335 1/2
Fully Good Branch May	339 1/2
Fully Good Branch July	325 1/2
Fine Oomra May	321
Fine Oomra July	319 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.	
M. G. Bengal Superfine 277, Fine 262, F. Good 252, Good 241.	
M. G. Surat Superfine 417, Fine 412, Fine Good 402, Good 392.	
M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 331, Fine 321, F. Good 306.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 366, Fine 356, F. Good 341.	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 354, Fine 344, F. Good 329.	
M. G. Branch No. 2 Superfine 330, Fine 332, F. Good 314, Good 306.	
M. G. Southern F. Good 322, Good 312, F. G. Fair 302.	
M. G. Punjab/American, Superfine 363, Fine 360, F. Good 352, Good 342.	

Bombay, May 18.	
Fully Good Branch April/May	341
Fully Good Branch July/Aug.	339
Fully Good Branch May	352
Fully Good Branch July	355
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	320
Good Southern May/June	311

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270 75-275 80
Bengal Fine M.G.	255 60-260 65
Bengal F.G. M.G.	245 50-250
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	255-260
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	345 50-350 55
Punjab/American F.E. M.G.	345 50-350 55
Wardha-Hingri Fine M.G.	340 45-345 50
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340 45-345 50
Khandesh Fine M.G.	220 85-225 95
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	220 85-225 95
Branch Fine M.G.	370
Branch F.G. M.G.	340
Muthia Fine M.G.	275 80-280 85
Muthia F.G. M.G.	255 70-260 75
Dharwar S.G.	315 50-320 55
Western M.G.	315 50-320 55
Miraj F.G. M.G.	355 60-360 65
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	240 80-245 85
N. v. s. F. G.	390 400-400
Surat F. G. M.G.	340 400-400
Kadi/Virangam F. G. M.G.	340
Dholera F. G. M.B.	230 35
Kalagin F. G. M.G.	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET
REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 18th	
In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September This year Last year
Khandesh	2,88,391 2,87,266
Central India ..	289 3,55,339 3,18,745
Barad and Nagar ..	145 2,06,691 1,92,447
Hyderabad-Gaoran ..	30 72,658 94,709
Beras	311 4,64,482 5,66,791
Central Provinces ..	138 2,39,316 2,62,804
Total Oomras ..	913,16,26,777 17,02,802
Dholera	1,638 2,34,169 2,07,530
N.W. Provinces ..	1,27,589 1,31,953
Rajputana	97,247 67,411
Sind-Punjab	292 2,83,328 3,53,350
Broach	300 3,10,331 4,49,658
Coompta & Dharwar ..	821 86,003 91,051
Western-Northern ..	8 1 65,029 69,711
Coconada	205 1,915 1,254
Tinnevely and Cambodia ..	712 26,045 21,347
Peratan	3,797 4,031
American	3,307 9,649
Egyptian and African	51,835 39,741
Omitia, Burma & other sorts ..	3,147 3,487
Total ..	5,761 29,14,470 31,24,765

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 13th May		
	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,659	4,47,142	5,29,728
Japan & China ..	3,244	13,55,919	14,81,144
Coast Ports		21,604	16,782
Up country by Rail ..		69,617	11,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		25,486	90,706
Total	6,903	20,19,258	21,29,967

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 13 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th May 1926.

Cotton	5,701 Bales.
Wheat	29,637 Cwts.
Linsced	17,049 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	336 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	426 Cwts.
Groundnuts	3,853 Cwts.
Castorseed	12,078 Cwts.
Rice	3,962 Cwts.
Myrallollams	1,298 Cwts.
Cottonseed	6,208 Cwts.
Mowrased	Nil.
Gram	3,654 Cwts.
Jowar	62,215 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	663 Cwts.
Bajri	1,917 Cwts.
Coal	5,493 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,009 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot 19.224.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellardis 16.75d.

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July 18.18

October 17.44

January 17.35

New York Noon Call.

July 18.17

October 17.42

January 17.35

New Orleans 10 a.m.

May 17.96

October 16.96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May 9.49 —01-

July 9.32 —05-

October 9.22 —03-

January 9.14 —03-

May 9.16 —02-

July 9.16 —01-

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17.	
Cotton Delivery Mid.	Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
May	9.68 —07
June	9.53 —09
July	9.48 —09
August	9.36 —08
September	9.26 —09
October	9.17 —08
November	9.11 —08
December	9.11 —08
January	9.09 —08
February	9.09 —07
March	9.11 —07
April	9.09 —07
May	9.10 —07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 17.	
Scinde, "Good"	6.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.00
Scinde, "Fine"	7.30
Bengal, "Good"	6.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.10
Bengal, "Fine"	7.40
Oomra, "Good"	7.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.80
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.50
Broach, "Fine"	8.90

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, May 17.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 19,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 23,009 Bales
Spot Cotton at New York 18.70 —15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.09 —09
Futures at New Orleans:—
May 17.99 —09
October 17.04 —05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 3/4
Demand Bills 4.86.18

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, May 17.	
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.16 —16
October	17.45 —04
December	17.43 —14
January	17.34 —11

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool, May 17.

July 9.48 —09

October 9.17 —08

December 9.11 —08

January 9.09 —08

London, May 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4 1/1 1/2

Bar Silver Spot quiet 30 1/16

WHEAT.

London, May 17.

Barletta Russo-61 lbs. May/June sellers 54/6

Rozario Santa Fe-58 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 53/3

Tone—Firm but quiet.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom quarters 1,710,000.

Australian May/June sellers 58/9.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 58.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 57.

Tone—Firm but quiet.

Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi, May sellers 59.

SEEDS.

London, May 17.

Linsced Argentine (La Plata) June Hull paid £14.15.0.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers 7 3/4

Castorseed Bombay May/June nominal 17

Linsced, Bombay May/June nominal 47 5/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Ustul Bold, per ton May/June sellers 419 3/4.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton May/June sellers 420 5/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June sellers 419 3/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers 421 1/4.

LINSCEED.

London, May 17.

Linsced Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

May/June buyers £16 5/8.

June/July quoted 416 3/4.

Raw Linsced Oil Naked Spot Net:—

June/Aug. buyers 29/9.

Sept/Dec. buyers 30/3.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2.

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.

Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 18.

Copper, French 2 57 8 0

Copper, French 2 59 0 0

Copper, German 2 58 4 0

Copper, German 1 60 8 0

Copper, German 23 4 0

Copper, English Bars 22 6 0

Brass Bars 41 0 0

*Pak Klai 23 0 0

Lead Rangooni 24 8 0

Lead, country 23 0 0

Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 51 12 0

Koger Brass, Metal 1 53 12 0

Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 2 53 12 0

German Copper 1 1/2 to 2 59 8 0

SHARE MARKET.

May 17.

Mill shares remained firm owing to sale covering.

We quote:—Fazul 858-12, Pearl 485 Th. dore, 381-4, B. Dyeing 888-12, Century 366-4, Nagpur 488-12, Swadesh 476-4, Tram 117-8, Tata Hydro 955.

Miscellaneous shares were in demand

Tramways done upto 11 7/8 Burma 513/42

New India 18/8 Tata 2nd prf 42/8 Andhra

Valley at 630 Imperial Bank at 1620 and partly paid 427/8 Central at 26 and India Bank at 78.

Debentures of Joint Stock Coys. were in demand.

We quote:—

Kolhapur Mill 7 1/2 per cent Taxable 108

Kasturba 7 1/2 per cent. Taxable 99.

Assur Veeji 7 per cent. Taxable 92.

Telephone 8 1/2 per cent. Taxable 105/8

Hydro Tata 8 per cent. 107

Common shares were in request Railway shares are firm.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotation:—

Bank of India .. 50 2 1/2 79

Baroda .. 50 4 78

Central Co-operative .. 50 7 62

Central .. 25 1 26

Eastern .. £ 5 0/0 78

Imperial .. 50 40 1617 8

Imperial Centenary .. 125 10 426 4

Union .. 5 3-4 XD

Bond .. 10 10 12

Central India Mining .. 10 4 22-8

Indian Cement O. .. 350 35

Katni Cement O. .. 100 47 8

Katni Cement D. .. 40 125 5

Punjab Cement O. ..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League, Eliminating Round—
"M.C.A." "B" vs. "Times of India,"
Cooperage, 5-45.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Recreation Club's Tea Party in honour of
Aga Khan's Birthday, Willington Sports
Club, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League, Eliminating Round—
"M.C.A." vs. Matunga G. I. P. Gymkhana,
Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 21.

Harwood League, Eliminating Round—
"M.C.A." C. I. Ry. vs. Swiss, Cooperage,
5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 22.

The S.S. Rawalpindi with the English
mail leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer
"Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay
of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at
8.30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left
there at 1 a.m. the following day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will
be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency
Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m.
Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 357 Metres.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Indo-Rail to Europe is now right.
The Shanghai-Manila cable is right.
Telegrams for the Philippines and Honolulu
may be accepted via Madras at usual
rates notified in section 24 of the Post
and Telegraph guide.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary
Association a magic lantern lecture
will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar,
on "Tuberculosis" to-day (Wednesday), in
Tolstoy's Hall at Parel Road at 8-30
p.m. (S.T.).

A MAULANA GOES FOR HAJ.

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Ahim Siddiqui of
Meerut is starting for Haj and Ziarat by
the s.s. "Amanistan" on 25th inst. Those
wishing to accompany the Maulana, may
come to Bombay or write to Maulana Sahib
c/o. Misri, Bombay, for ticket arrange-
ments, etc.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF CHARAS.

Before Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the Sixth
Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon
Police Court, Mr. Navakar of the Excise
Department put up one Takkirali Kosar-
alli, a Mahomedan on a charge of selling
one kilo of charas to a bogus customer for
which offence he was arrested on Satur-
day night. On Monday, about two-kilos of
charas was found concealed on his person.
The accused pleaded guilty and was fined
Rs. 60.

The two men hired by him were fined
Rs. 10 each for being in possession of 132
and 72 grains of charas.

"THE LOST WORLD."

During the countless millions of years
the twinkling stars have watched over the
earth, the blinking eyes of the skies have
rarely beheld a spectacular scene the equal
of the volcano-forest fire episode in "The
Lost World," which is being shown at the
Royal Opera House.

White hot lava from a volcano starts the
fireworks by igniting a forest thousands of
acres in extent.

Prehistoric dinosaurs bigger than ten
elephants and more dangerous than a hun-
dred tigers and lions rolled into one, are
driven from their lairs by the approach
ing flames.

There are scores of these creatures of
the Reptilian Age in this spectacle. Pale-
ontologists say these mighty monsters have
been dead at least 10,000,000 years, but
First National and Walterson R.
Rothacker have brought them to life on the
screen—after over seven years' work.

As the flames bear down, the fleeing
monsters try to get to a big lake. Char-
acters enacted by Bessie Love, Lloyd
Hughes, Lewis Stone, Wallace Veery, also
make for this watery refuge, and they are
in peril of their lives from the
crushing logs of these mighty crea-
tures.

The volcano-forest fire sequence in "The
Lost World" is but one of many incidents
in the picture equally as thrilling. In fact,
all of the thrills of Conan Doyle's
novel, from which the picture was adapted
by Earl Hudson, are to be seen.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 45
3/4 +3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 1923/34 +1/2
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 100
3/8 +3/4.
Conversion Loan 275 7/8 +11/16.
Indian Loan 51 per cent. 103 3/4 +1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 104 +1/2.
Consols 21 per cent. 53 1/2 +1/2.
Rupce Paper 31 per cent. 56 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 31 per cent. (Sterling Loan)
72 1/4 +1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 81 1/2 +3/4

IN DEFENCE OF
WOMAN'S HONOURUSBAND AND BROTHER
SET FIRE TO "MATH"SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS
AGAINST SWAMI

The Hon. Justice Fawcett and Madgankar on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Mallappa Gulappa, Santhivappa Basappa and Dodshivappa Gulappa of Dharwar against the sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on them by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the charge of mischief by fire under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

Accused Nos. 1 and 3 are brothers, and No. 2 is their brother-in-law, being the husband of their sister Ganga. All of them were living together at Amminbhavi a village about seven miles distant from Dharwar. There is a "math" (monastery) belonging to the Lingayat community at the village, which is under the charge of one Shagtwami. On 2nd July, 1925, at about 8 a.m., the out-house of the "math" which was used as a garage for motor-cars and carriages was seen to be on fire, but it was soon extinguished by the timely help of the neighbours. In connection with this incendiarism, the three accused were prosecuted at the Sessions Court of Dharwar.

There was a volume of strong evidence against the accused. The Swami, among other eye-witnesses, had seen the accused near the place at the time of the fire. The third accused was egging on the other two, while the latter cut a piece of gunny cloth and having drenched it with kerosine oil in a room set fire to it. Further, there was the confession of the second accused before the committing Magistrate implicating himself and the other two, though he had retracted it later in the Sessions Court alleging that it had been induced by torture by the police and a promise by the latter to tender him pardon and make him an approver. But the most significant fact against them was that all of them had disappeared from the village within an hour of the incident, and were subsequently arrested at different places some days later.

MOTIVE FOR CRIME.

As regards the motive for the crime, the prosecution alleged that in a previous case the secretary of the Co-operative Society of the village had made some allegations against a police sub-inspector, and during the investigations the Swami had sheltered and helped the officers who had come there in connexion with this. The Secretary, therefore, wanted to teach the Swami a lesson, and had set up the accused to do the act with a view to harass him.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence put up by the accused was that this was a false case got up against them by the Swami. Their story was that a couple of hours before the fire, Ganga (the wife of accused No. 2) had gone to the "math" to worship the idol, when the Swami caught hold of her and attempted to outrage her modesty. She complained to her husband and brothers about it, who were contemplating to take legal action against the Swami. In the meantime, however, the Swami forestalled them with a view to save himself, and with the help of his adherents set fire to his own building to fabricate evidence against the accused, so as to serve as a counterblast to a possible complaint by the woman against him for the attempted outrage on her. To explain their disappearance, the accused suggested that they had gone to Dharwar to consult their pleader for filing the case against the Swami.

AN ABSURD DEFENCE.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused held that the confession of the second accused was a genuine one, since it was difficult to believe that he would falsely implicate his brother-in-law without any reasonable cause merely at the instigation of the police. The Judge also did not accept the theory put forward by the defence to account for the fire. It was too great a strain on the imagination, observed the Judge. The conduct of the accused themselves gives a lie to such an allegation. The Judge, therefore, convicted them disregarding the Assessor's verdict to the contrary, and in view of the facts that they merely acted as cat-paws for others, and that the damage done was slight, he sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Against this, the accused preferred the present appeal to the High Court.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment referred to the point made by the defence that no clear motive for the crime was established by the prosecution except the mere possibility that the accused were led to believe that insult was levelled at the woman. Their Lordships thought that if there were sufficient grounds for believing the direct evidence against the accused, the question of motive was not a material one. As regards the defence put forward by the accused, it was, in their Lordships' opinion, opposed to the conduct of the Swami and his party in not making any definite allegations against the accused at the first opportunity of doing so. As for the confession, even if it was made in the hope of receiving pardon as alleged by the accused, that would not suffice to make it inadmissible. Their Lordships, therefore, saw no reason to differ from the conclusions of the Lower Court, and accordingly dismissed the appeal.

A NIGHT ROBBERY AND
ASSAULT.

HABITUAL OFFENDER CONVICTED

Laxminarayan Bajnath, a Parseshi, was charged with robbery and causing hurt before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution.

It appeared that on the 10th instant, Anurthal Dharam, the complainant Nanji Dhanji and two other boys were going from Kurelwadi to Queen's Road at about 11-30 p.m. in the night. On their reaching the Parsi Sanatorium situated on the Queen's Road they were accosted by two men dressed like Mussalmans who flourished a knife and asked them to give over whatever they had. The accused was one of the two and he caught hold of the complainant who was a little ahead of others.

THREATENED WITH KNIVES.

By that time two more men came up and they caught hold of Nanji Dhanji and one of the boys who accompanied the complainant. They had knives in their hands and one of them stabbed Nanji on his asking them not to trouble him. He dropped down on the ground. The complainant got frightened at that and handed over his purse containing Rs. 5 to the accused. His coat was also removed from his person by the accused. One of the others snatched away a silk handkerchief and a silver button from one of the boys and they all bolted away.

In the meanwhile a panshopkeeper came to the scene on hearing the cries of Nanji, the injured man, and removed him to hospital. He also informed the police.

The police who soon arrived on the scene of the robbery, were making inquiries in the matter when they found the accused and another hearing the conversation between the panshopkeeper and the police and running away on the latter's seeing them. The police chased the accused and subsequently he was arrested the same night near Madhav Bag and taken to the Lamington Road Police Station. The accused in his statement before the Court pleaded not guilty, and said that he knew absolutely nothing about the case. He was at a Dharmashastra where he was arrested by the police.

His Worship convicted the accused for robbery and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. He had five previous convictions.

THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.

Haridas Kalyanji, a bill collector of the "Bombay Chronicle" charged one Munnu-swami a Madras, with theft before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. Sergeant Gooch conducted the prosecution while the accused was unrepresented.

The facts of the case as stated are that on the 15th instant Haridas went to the Bank of India and was sitting there on a bench with some account books, and a bundle containing four gold bangles belonging to him. The accused was sitting near him. After some time the complainant found that his account books and the bundle containing the gold bangles were missing. At the same time he found that the accused was running away. He followed him and arresting him handed him over to the police. On searching him nothing was recovered from his person.

The accused pleading not guilty said that he had come to Bombay on that day only and was walking along the road when to his surprise he was arrested. He, never went to the Bank of India at all.

His Worship convicted the accused for committing theft and reserved judgement till the 27th instant.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED STABBING.

The Bombay City Police have arrested Jamal Siddie from Jamnagar, who, it was alleged, had stabbed Tashuk Hussain Kasan Hussein on the 28th of March last at Dongri. An altercation over some money led to a scuffle, which irritated Siddie who brought a knife after some time and stabbed the deceased with fatal result.

A WRONG FATAL DOSE

A dose of medicine from a wrong bottle proved fatal to Chandrabai aged 3 years, wife of Ramchandra Bhagwanias, a worker residing at Gamdevi. Chandrabai who was suffering from gout for some time past was under the treatment of a "vaid" who prescribed her two medicines, one for external the other for internal use. At about 10 p.m. on Monday her husband heard her cries stating that she had taken medicine from the bottle meant to be used externally and complained of pain in the chest. A doctor was sent for who advised her removal to the J. J. Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

The Coroner held an inquest and sent the viscera of the deceased to the Chemical Analyst for report.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Soma Vitha (40) a mill-operative residing at De-Lisle Road was suffering from high fever. On Saturday last he was found missing from his bed and his brother informed the police. Subsequently, his dead body was found floating in the sluice at Worli. Medical evidence showed that death was due to drowning while in a state of delirium.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

An attempt to evade detection while travelling without a ticket cost a young Hindu, named Tulshi (30), his life. It appeared Tulshi along with three others

TROUBLE IN KENYA AGAIN.

ANTI ASIATIC MOVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MOMBASA May 7.
It seems to be the intention of the Kenya Government to create a quarrel with the Indians at Mombasa. They have recently announced that they intend to auction 21 residential plots in the Township Area of Mombasa where only Europeans will be allowed to bid.

Indian members on the district committee strongly protested against such a step and represented that such an action is against the imperial policy of non-segregation enunciated by the White Paper in July 1923. The president of the District Committee, however, said that they could not do anything in the matter as they had received instructions from the Colonial Secretary at Nairobi.

The Indian Association has sent an urgent wire to the Indian Congress at Nairobi to take necessary steps in the matter and to approach the Government not to take such a step which will create new friction and bickering between the two communities which are at peace now.

The session of the Legislative Council is to begin from the 26th instant and the Indian members on the Council are going to protest strongly against such a step of the Government. In case the Government is obdurate in their resolve the Indian community will have to fight out this issue over again.

It is the duty of the Government of India to move in this matter at once and without any loss of time and represent the matter strongly to the Colonial Government in London.

PADDISON DEPUTATION.

The Paddison Deputation arrived from South Africa yesterday and was received by the leading members of the Indian community. Amongst them were the Hon. Mr. Mehra, Hon. Mr. Pandya, Mr. A. E. Patel, Mr. S. H. Shah and Mr. Abbas Jeejeebhoy.

The Indian leaders had some private and informal talk with the members of the Deputation but nothing is known. However they are requested to move at once in the matter and represent the matter to the Indian Government strongly and also to request the Government on behalf of the Indian community to take a firm attitude. It was first proposed to give the deputation a welcome address but this idea was dropped.

"CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen two letters from R. N. Bapasa, the Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and whilst I cannot accept what he says, I will request him at his convenience to come and read the original letter to the Hon. Secretary, Electoral Board, has addressed me on the subject and which throws interesting light on the working of that body, and which I do not want to publish unless I have to. This out of solicitude for the Congress organisation—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

May 13.

MR HORNIMAN AT SURAT

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—The statement made by your Surat correspondent in your issue of to-day that Mr. Horniman in an informal conversation with members of the Surat District Congress Committee expressed his disapproval of the attitude of Mr. Mahomed Ali is incorrect. I do not know to what attitude this particularly refers but neither informally nor otherwise did I express any opinion to anybody in Surat about Mr. Mahomed Ali's attitude towards anything—Yours, etc.,

B. G. HORNIMAN.

May 17.

was travelling without a ticket from Thana to Bombay on Monday night. At Chinchpokli they all got down, as they were frightened of detection by a Ticket-Inspector. While crossing the railway lines Tulshi was knocked down and run over by an engine of a local train. The engine-driver stopped the train and removed the injured man to the platform where he succumbed to his injuries in a few minutes. The deceased's companions who were also without tickets ran away after the accident leaving the injured man to his fate, but they were caught by the driver and handed over to the station authorities at Chinchpokli.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL BURNS.

A tragic accident occurred to a Hindu child named Nagindas Maneklal aged 3 years residing at Kambarh Tukra on Friday last which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared Maneklal was suffering from cough and his mother was fomenting his chest. All of a sudden the bed sheet caught fire by the "sigree" and Maneklal sustained extensive burns. He was, however, not removed to any hospital, but only home treatment was given. He succumbed to the injuries on Monday night. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SWEEPERS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

Dudha and Rudhia, two sweepers who, it was alleged, had stabbed Harji Khana on Sunday night at Valpakhad, surrendered themselves to the Police at Dongri police station on Monday evening. They have been remanded in police custody.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 19/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PABIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1180.
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A Frcs. 1240.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1225.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D/at D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.88 3/4.

London—Paris Frcs. 161.25.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.

London—Brussels Frcs. 144.00.

London—Rome Liras. 133.00.

London—Berlin Marks 2039.

TOPE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

London, May 17.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 1/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30.

Closing Tone of Silver:—China Banks sold. Buyers holding back market quiet.

Interest day to day loans 4.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent, since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 29/32.

Bank Demand 1/5 15/16.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st 1/6 5/32.

Fcs. Demand 1115.

American Dollars 276.

Hongkong Dollars 153 1/2.

Shanghai 199 1/2.

Japan 130.

Singapore 156 3/4.

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CEN-
TRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 17.

Stockholm 18.18.

Osla 22.46.

Amsterdam 12.09.

Switzerland 25.17.

New York, May 17.

Demand Bills 4.86-18.

Exchange on London in Paris 162.00.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.43

7/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 135.95.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 18.

3 months 4 1/2 per cent.

6 months 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 4 1/4 per cent.

Money 1 month 3 3/4 per cent.

Money 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.

Money 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/12.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 10 5/8.

BULLION

Bombay, May 18.

Sovereigns ready 137/9.

Sovereigns forward 137/6.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 70/2/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/10/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/1/0.

London, May 17.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.

Silver ready s. 30/1.

Silver forward s. 30.

TONE OF SILVER.

Dull. China sold. Undertone is easier but sellers not pressing. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 18.

MARRIAGE EXPEDITED

Having had a daughter of marriageable age I have been passing sleepless nights through anxieties for some time. I could not settle her marriage in any place. Being disappointed I went to Mr. Hamid some time in June last year and requested him to do something for me. He gave some "TAWIZES" for use, which I did. He further gave me definite assurance that my daughter will be married within the month of July 1926. I am glad to say that his "TAWIZES" worked like miracles. The marriage ceremony of my daughter took place in a month's time (i.e. in July).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1926.

POLICE RAJ.

Apart from the deplorable failure of the leaders of the two communities to check the nefarious activities of the hooligans, the outstanding fact of the recent Calcutta riots was the proof they provided of the incompetence and inefficiency of the bureaucracy. Apologists of the present system of government have never wearied of reiterating the cant that it is those responsible for conducting it who stand between the people and anarchy and chaos. The Calcutta nightmare, during which neither the life nor property nor place of worship of the citizens was safe, has exposed the hollowness of this claim made on behalf of the bureaucracy. The unfortunate happenings in Kohat would not have assumed the tragic proportions they did, if the local officialdom had taken prompt precautionary measures and had not proved itself incapable of checking the outburst of communal fury. Instead of bringing the official offenders to book the Government of India, after the usual whitewashing enquiry, issued a communique in which the people were once again reminded that the officials in India could never do any wrong. The same sad tale of official bungling was repeated in Calcutta. For days together, the City was virtually handed over to the tender mercies of the Goondas of both the communities. The Government, whose propagandists miss no opportunity of advertising their efficiency in preserving "Law and Order," had practically abdicated their function and while several innocent lives were being sacrificed, property was being damaged and looted and places of worship were being desecrated, the head of the Government, with his entourage, was "ruling" the Province from the cool heights of Darjeeling. In no other self-governing country would riots of the kind which took place in Calcutta have been allowed to continue longer than a day or two and if they had been, they would have been followed by the resignation or dismissal of the Government of the day. In India, the officials can do no wrong. Hence if riots cannot be checked, the natural inference is not that those entrusted with the task of maintaining peace and vindicating "Law and Order" have proved themselves hopelessly incompetent, but that the powers possessed by them to quell the riots are not sufficient. So long as the people of India have no effective voice in the administration of their country, this scandalous state of things will continue and the bureaucracy will turn every failure of its own into an opportunity for adding to its own powers. In any other country where genuine parliamentary government existed either the Government which had permitted riots like those of Calcutta to occur would have been summarily dismissed or called to account. In India, the process is reversed. It is

the people, who have suffered, who have not only to be on their defence but to be also prepared to accept a fresh onslaught on their liberties. Thus the Government of Bengal, having failed to give to the citizens of Calcutta the protection that they had needed, now propose to arm themselves with emergency powers of a drastic character. This is like closing the door of the stable after the horse has fled. We grant that in matters of this kind all precautionary measures that are essential should be taken and that the best safeguard against any fresh outbreak would be for the forces of law and order to be reformed. But the only relevant question really is whether the powers which Government already possess are not sufficient for all emergencies. To that question no convincing reply has been given by the Bengal Government or by Lord Lytton who has sought to justify the assumption of new emergency powers. The question can be answered by an independent Committee charged with the task of ascertaining whether the Government exercised their existing powers to the fullest extent during the riots and whether these powers are insufficient for the purpose of meeting any emergency of a similar kind that may occur in the future as well as of dealing effectively with the hooligan element in the City at the present moment. Before an independent Committee, commanding the confidence of the public, has carried out its investigations on these lines, it will be a gross betrayal of the people's interest on the part of the Bengal Legislative Council to allow the Emergency Powers Bill to be placed on the Statute-Book, having regard especially to the record of the Bengal Government whose agents, it is not unlikely, will abuse these powers in connection with political agitation or industrial disputes.

That the danger of abuse of these powers is not imaginary is evident from the amazing doctrine propounded by Lord Lytton in his speech to the Bengal Legislative Council on Monday. "The demand that citizens should be allowed to arm themselves and become responsible for their own defence," he said, "led straight to the conditions of the jungle and the issue before them, therefore, was, between the rule of the law by which civilised communities governed or the rule of law by which the beasts preserved their lives." Evidently according to Lord Lytton there is no choice for the citizens of Calcutta between Goonda Raj and Police Raj. The demand that citizens should be allowed to arm themselves and become responsible for their defence is not a preposterous one; for in all civilised communities the citizens are permitted to arm themselves for self-defence and it is a calumny against Indians to suggest that if they are armed the only use they will make of their weapons will be to behave like beasts. It is, however, not difficult to understand why Lord Lytton has chosen to ridicule the people's demand to be allowed to take their due share in checking disorder. Peace was restored in Calcutta largely through the efforts of non-official workers and but for the official ban the Congress and Khilafat volunteers would have proceeded in preventing the riots from assuming dangerous proportions. It does not, however, suit the purpose of Lord Lytton's Government to acknowledge the services rendered and likely to be rendered by non-official agencies. Their immediate concern is to secure additional powers in order, as Mr. Sen Gupta pointed out, to cover the charges made against them that they failed to do their duty during the riots. It is unfortunate that the majority of the Bengal Legislative Council has proved false to the country by playing into the hands of the bureaucracy.

THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

The effect of the general strike upon those who still remain the governing classes in England has been tremendous. They have realised that mere ridicule of the demands of Labour will no longer be of any avail, though there exist in the House of Commons Die-hards who like to raise a cheap laugh by remarking that the strike has been "the cheapest attempt at a revolution that has ever been made." They have also realised that it is not possible in the best interests of the State to allow a group, small, select and financially the most powerful, unlimited voice in regulating the standard of wages and the hours of work of its employees. The Baldwin Government, anxious as they were in the first hours of the general strike to ally themselves wholly on the side of the capitalists in the interests of "Law and Order" had their eyes opened very soon. By the solid front, organised Labour presented not only in maintaining the general strike but in letting it be known that it was not for a revolution but for a peaceful solution of a grave economic problem. The general strike was called off as soon as the Trade Union leaders were convinced that the Government had resiled from their previous obstinate position.

A subsidy of £3 millions is to be granted to the coal industry. The enabling Bills now proposed by the Baldwin Government which are about a dozen in number, proceed mainly on the lines of the Coal Commission's Report and are intended to secure a thorough reorganisation of the industry. One of them deals with the establishment of a National Wages Board. Another deals with the vexed question of amalgamation of mines while a third has in view the determination of a royalty on owners' profits for welfare work amongst their employees. Thus much of what the miners wanted immediately to be taken in hand has been undertaken only after they had utilised the strike weapon and after the general public had found that organised Labour in other industries promptly supported the miners by going on a sympathy strike. The spirit of conciliation now shown on both sides must lead to tangible results, but British capitalism has perhaps yet to understand that smashing the Trade Union movement is a foolish and impossible enterprise.

LORD READING AND RENDITION OF BERAR.

PRIVILEGES OF THE NIZAM.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN)

II

The Nizams of Hyderabad, who have always been the Premier Princes since the advent of British rule in India, have, invariably, been accorded special honours among the Ruling Chiefs. The Ruler of Hyderabad, not only enjoys the unique dignity of His Exalted Highness, but, is a reigning Sovereign, in the truest sense of the terms, with a feudatory, the Raja of Gadwal, under him. "Of the varying degrees of sovereign power, which the Native Princes of India possess, the maximum is held by His Highness the Nizam, who is in the enjoyment of the marked sovereign rights of coinage dating from the time of the Mutiny when His Highness's monies ceased to bear the inscription of the Delhi Emperors, of taxation, the infliction without appeal of Capital punishment, and the bestowal of honorific titles on his own subjects." When Nasir-ud-Daula succeeded his father and was officially proclaimed as the Nizam in 1829, His Highness received the British congratulations on "assuming the Sovereignty, for to no other feudatory Prince is the term of Sovereignty accorded by the Supreme Government." That well-known Imperialist, Lord Dalhousie, whose name is associated with the policy of annexation, went to the length of reminding his Resident that "we acknowledge the Nizam as an independent Prince", and that excepting the Contingent Forces, the relations between the Government of India and the Ruler of Hyderabad were nearly those which are usually formed between two equal powers.

Services of the Nizams.

Apart from the constitutional position enjoyed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the help rendered to the British Government by their "Faithful Ally", in the past, ought to have weighed with the Viceroy in deciding the question of the restoration of Berar. In the critical days of the Mutiny, the defection of the chief Muhammadan ruler, in Southern India, would have completely ruined the British cause, and would have brought about a most fierce and intense conflagration through out the length and breadth of the country, which no power could have ever been able to combat. The telegram of the Gov-

ernor of Bombay to the Resident in Hyderabad, during those tumultuous times when the supremacy of the British was hanging in the balance, pathetically describes the situation in a nut-shell. "If the Nizam goes, all his lost", wired the Governor of Bombay. "It can be told here," writes McAlhiffe, "how in the face of every incentive to join the mutineers, in resistance to many urgent influences, national and religious, Salarsingh decided actively and irrevocably for the British cause, and ratified his decision with military assistance. On the supercession of the East India Company in 1858, by the British Crown resuming the trust it had given, special honours were paid to the Nizam." In 1857, His Highness surprised India and Europe with the offer of £600,000 and men towards the defence of the North-Western Frontier. To this he added an expression of his willingness to take the field in person if occasion arose. The Nizam had already offered full co-operation in the campaigns in Egypt and Afghanistan. The assistance of His Exalted Highness, the Nizam in the Great European War, the colossal War Loan, the most distinguished part played by the Imperial Service Troops in all the theatres of War, specially in Egypt and Palestine, the huge contribution of men and munitions to the cause of His Majesty the King Emperor, are of too recent a date to need recapitulation. During those critical times, His Highness, as the head of Muslim Rulers in India, exercised a great restraining influence over the Muhammadans, an influence whose importance cannot be overestimated.

The Myth of the Nizam's "Consent."

Even on merits His Exalted Highness's claim for the retrocession of the Ceded Districts of Berar is one which cannot be dismissed with a gubernatorial "snub", as Lord Reading has thought fit to do. In the course of a series of articles which the present writer had contributed to the Press he had discussed the question of Berar in all its historical bearings and had taken care to explode the theory of the perpetual assignment of Berar to British Government and the creation of the Contingent at the instance of the Nizam. In his belated reply, Lord Reading has scrupulously refrained from diving into the dismal past, and has mainly laid stress on the voluntary nature of the consent to the Agreement of Perpetual Lease by the late Nizam, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan.

THE MIDDLE EAST.

A GUIDE TO AFGHANISTAN.

(BY G. K. N.)

Before the war Afghanistan was a country which, like Tibet, interested only Russia and Britain. After the war owing to the complete independence of the country it has grown to be a centre which attracts a number of European Powers. Each of them is keen on developing the country. The British are there long but it would seem somewhat under a cloud. No Englishmen except those of the diplomatic service sojourning in the country, though there are a large number of Hindu proteges of the British who carry on business in Kabul. Today there are various other European colonies in Kabul,—French, German, Russian, Italian, Turkish and Persian. America, Japan and China remain unrepresented, while a small village round about Kabul is settled with the refugees from Bokhara with its Amir.

Foreign Colonies.

As a by-product of the international rivalries truth about Afghanistan is emerging. Both France and Germany are vying with each other in supplying news to the outside world. The German works by Nydermayer, for instance, are costly and hardly adequate. The French seem to have stolen a march on their rivals. M. Raymond Furon, Charge de Mission, has just published his "L'Afghanistan". I wish a censor had eliminated a few of the sentences which may possibly be resented by the proud and sensitive young nation. Barring this drawback nowhere do we find a more complete presentment of the present day conditions in our neighbour's land. There are chapters on the national dress, the family, the intellectual life, resources of the country, industry, commerce and agriculture, and the problem of transport.

The description of the foreign colonies gives occasion to the author to indulge in his views, or bile as critics will call it, against the Germans whom he accuses of fomenting ill-will against France. France enjoys the privilege of archaeological excavations of Afghanistan. The author was there with the mission. He has something

of interest to say regarding Bamian with the colossal statue of the Buddha and its environments owning old-world relics. Statues and paintings of the Buddhist era have been noted. They have been specially studied by M. Godard.

Railway Enterprise.

Afghanistan contemplates a railway which may either be from the border town of Chaman through Kandahar and Herat to join the Russian railway system at Merv or it may start from Peshawar, traverse Kabul and reach Bokhara similarly to link up with the Soviet railroad. M. Furon gives a classification of the roads which are practicable for the motor car and such as are only available to camel or mule. The distances are marked in kilometres—which is a nuisance to us. The translator,—for the book will not remain long without an English version unless a British official issues a rival one,—I say the translator, will have to turn them into miles. There is a neat list of the imports from and exports to Russia, India, Japan, Germany, United States and France. The Afghans like the Persians borrow the foreign names along with the foreign ideas and articles. This motor car becomes "moor" and slate "takhte salet". Here they differ totally from the Chinese and the Tibetans who translate the foreign terms. The majority of the Afghans are Sunnis who are much more tolerant towards Christians and Brahmins than towards non-conforming Muslims. There is an Armenian Church in Kabul dating from about 1810 witnessing to religious tolerance. Polygamy is permissible but monogamy is the rule initiated by the Sovereign Aman-ud-Din. The border country and its insecurity are described. The author refers to the capture of Miss Ellis and how she was ransomed and how Afghanistan suffered before, owing to authentic news being denied to the outer public as with Persia. The gentleman of whom the author made inquiries about travel in Afghanistan had nothing but stories of robbery and brigandage. An Italian informed him that he should get nothing to eat. "This was as false a piece of information as the rest." "I must say," we read, "that the British functionaries on the North-West Frontier showed themselves as courteous as the Indian police worried us from Bombay to Peshawar." The small book is sumptuously illustrated and its great intrinsic utility heightened by miniature plans. Yet it is in fact a complete guide and represents in a nut-shell what it claims to be, namely, a geographical, historical and ethnographical account of the country of His Majesty Amanullah Khan.

Notes of the Day.

Infectious. The smaller European States appear to fall an easy prey to the influence of the Fascist doctrine. General Pangalos, who played the part of the Lesser Mussolini in his own country a short while ago, was acclaimed as the saviour of his country by the populace until it learnt to know better. In Roumania, the "Liberal" Party, which until February last held the reins of power, had its own Mussolini in its leader, Bratianu, who managed the affairs of the country by controlling the State Bank, and the credit facilities of the whole country. In the words of an American writer "Bratianu has operated the Kingdom of Roumania" ever since the end of the Great War. His last achievement was to get through Parliament an election law on the Italian model designed "to restrict the effects of universal suffrage". But Bratianu and his Liberals were routed at the elections in March last and the King called M. Avarescu to power. Avarescu calls himself the leader of the People's Party, which is so little popular that it has only five seats in the new Roumanian Parliament. The agricultural classes like Avarescu as little as they did Bratianu, and as it is well known that the former is only a tool of the latter and will continue the business of controlling the King, the banks and business if he remains in power, there will be very serious unrest in Roumania in the next few months.

Indians in Fiji.

The statement submitted by Indians in Fiji to the Pan-Pacific Conference, in Honolulu enumerates their grievances, one of them being almost the complete absence of educational facilities for their children. According to the latest figures there is only one Government lower primary school, accommodating 50 children. There are 24,000 Indian children in that colony and the Government spend the princely sum of £400 on meeting their educational requirements! The Fiji Islands owe their prosperity to Indian labour. The Government of India are fully aware of this. Then why do they still keep the Fiji Deputation report pigeon-holed in the Simla Secretariat? It is an open secret that the report contains findings and statements the publication of which would be disastrous to the prestige of the Fiji Government and the Government of India who have failed to safeguard the rights and interests of Indians. The Indian public will be justified, in the circumstances, in holding the Government of India responsible for the sad plight of Fiji Indians.

Another Scrap of Paper?

The White Paper definitely laid down that the segregation policy, so keenly desired by the Whites of Kenya, would be abandoned so far as the Lowlands were concerned. That was the only important concession Indians could secure after their long and arduous agitation in Kenya and outside. Our Mombasa correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, points out that the Kenya Government seem bent upon undoing the good effects of the non-segregation policy by restricting the auction sale, of 21 residential plots in the township area of Mombasa to Europeans only. This is a flagrant violation of the pledge given by the British Government. It is unmistakably an attempt to force segregation on Indians by the back-door. The Indian public of Kenya have seen the danger involved in this move of the Kenya Government and have beset themselves in time to meet the menace. Will the Government of India take immediate steps in the matter?

Indian Students in England.

The fact that as many as 515 students, out of the total of nearly 900 students studying in England, are its members is an index to the usefulness of the Indian students' Union of London. As its sixth annual Report shows, the Union has been the centre in Britain of the social, recreational and cultural activities of Indian students. The educational activities of the Union include lectures, debates, group conferences, study circles, and visits to important places. To the Indian student, the Union offers opportunities of meeting his countrymen and making and developing friendship which, in not a few cases, have proved to be of life-long duration. The Union maintains a large library and a reading room where almost all Indian papers of importance are made available. The Hostel accommodation has proved of increasing usefulness and there are so many as 297 residential members.

An Example To Follow.

The Madras papers announced a handsome donation which Khan Bahadur Munju Mia Sahab Bahadur, an enlightened Muslim citizen of Cuddapah, has made to the Ramkrishna Mission. The Khan Bahadur is the Vice-President and life-member of the Ramkrishna Samaj of Cuddapah, and has already contributed nearly Rs. 2,000 towards the expenditure on the building of the institution and intends spending more on it. It is rarely one finds such cases of true sympathy as the Khan Bahadur has shown—sympathy which transcends the barriers of religious and communal differences in these days of religious bigotry. The Ramkrishna Mission has been doing useful humanitarian work among the suffering poor, irrespective of the differences of caste and creed. India, at present, needs Muslims and Hindus like the Khan Bahadur who understand the true spirit of their respective religions.

TO THOSE WHO
DESIRE PEACE

MINERS' APPEAL

RELIEVE SUFFERING OF
FIVE MILLION MEN

LONDON, May 17.

The Miners' Federation have appealed to "all those desiring peace in the mining industry to prove their sincerity by helping us to relieve suffering and thus create good spirit among the mining community." They say that a million miners have been locked out and thus five million human beings are suffering. "We want peace in our industry and will work for a speedy and satisfactory settlement to insure that once again Britain's basic industry will be running harmoniously."—Reuter.

FOUR THOUSAND STRIKERS
TO RESUME WORK.MINERS' LEADER ON "DREADFUL"
DEBACLE.

LONDON, May 17.

It has been agreed between the Bradford Dyers' Association and the Dyeing Operatives that 4,000 strikers will resume as becomes practicable. The Association will begin legal action against the Amalgamated Society of Dyers for the breach of contract. If that Union consents in the court to the declaration that the 1914 Agreement is binding on the Association and the Union, then the Association will forego all the claims except a limited standing damages and costs. The Association adds that it is entitled to the pound penalty against the individual strikers, but does not intend to enforce it.

"THE DREADFUL DEBACLE."

Mr. Varley, M.P., the leader of Notts' miners, speaking before his constituency last night criticised the T. U. C. for the "dreadful debacle of the general strike." He said he had never dreamed that calling off of a general strike would have assumed the position of abject surrender. He had never been regarded as a "Red" and he hoped the miners would now tell him to return to London and make the best terms possible for them.—Reuter.

"CHEAPEST ATTEMPT AT
REVOLUTION."

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

LONDON, May 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to the questions Mr. Churchill anticipated that the direct Government net expenditure as the result of the strike would not exceed three quarters of a million, or may be less. The direct Government expenditure would probably not be large while there would be the countervailing receipts. Moreover the strike had resulted in savings in the normal expenditure in some cases for example in the practice lying at Woolwich Arsenal. As regards revenue there were increased customs clearances before the strike to offset against the reduction during the strike period. The effect upon direct taxation would mainly appear in the next year's estimates. Any loss of profits would be made up by the increased trade activity during the interval and assuming that the coal stoppage would not be prolonged, it was not anticipated that there would be an appreciable disturbance of revenue during the current year. He did not see any reason at present to propose additional taxation (cheers.)

"CHEAPEST ATTEMPT AT
REVOLUTION."

Mr. Macquisten interposed, "Isn't this cheapest attempt at revolution that has ever been?" (laughter.)

HELP FROM RUSSIAN WORKERS.
Referring to the report that the Miners' Federation had received a cablegram from the Russian Miners' Congress offering as their first instalment 250,000 sterling collected by the Russian Trade Unions to assist the wives and families of the British Miners, Mr. Cook, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, said he had appealed for funds to relieve distress from anywhere and anybody, and certainly he would be pleased to accept money from the Russian mine-workers.—Reuter.

UNDER RIFLE FIRE.

BRITISH AND DANISH LEGATIONS AT
WARSAW.

LONDON, May 17.

Copenhagen.—It is reported that the Danish and British legations at Warsaw were seriously injured by the cannon and rifle fire and that the flags were perforated. Communication with other neighbourhoods was cut off for three days. Over sixty projectiles were picked up in the Danish legation.—Reuter.

SWEDISH CROWN PRINCE LEAVES
FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, May 17.

Gothenburg.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden attended by a suite of six have embarked for America where they will stay for two months and visit many Swedish settlements after which they will visit China, Japan and India before returning to Sweden in February.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COMPOSITION OF
COUNCILQUESTION OF ASIATIC
REPRESENTATION

LONDON, May 17.

Geneva.—The Committee on the composition of the Council of the League adopted by eleven votes to four Lord Robert Cecil's proposal that the non-permanent members should number nine, one-third of whom to be elected annually. The retiring members cannot be re-elected for three years. The Minority consisted of Spain, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

After some discussion the conciliatory formula submitted by Lord Robert Cecil was inserted in the report to the Council declaring that the Committee attached the greatest importance to the awarding of three non-permanent seats to Latin America and mentioning that the Chinese delegates urged that two seats should be assigned to Asia.

The report to the Council was unanimously passed. The Committee adjourned the second reading of the regulation relating to the election of non-permanent members and also the question of the increase of the number of permanent members to 28th June.—Reuter.

LORD WILLINGDON.

TO BE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF CANADA?

LONDON, May 18.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Graphic" understand that Lord Willingdon will succeed Lord Byng as the Governor-General of Canada.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

PERET-CHURCHILL CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, May 17.

M. Peret, the French Minister of Finance, interviewed by Reuter, said he had a very cordial conversation lasting two hours with Mr. Churchill, but the formula of accord had not yet been arrived at. The conversations would continue to-morrow.

M. Peret is leaving for Paris on Wednesday. It is not expected that a complete agreement will be reached in so short a time.—Reuter.

DESPERATE UNDERGROUND
FIGHT.

MINERS CAUGHT STEALING COAL.

LONDON, May 18.

A desperate underground fight in pitch darkness occurred early this morning in a lonely colliery at Abertillery. The police found fifty unemployed miners stealing coal from the face of a mine. Two miners saw the police and raised an alarm. The police rushed in and a terrific struggle ensued. After a long and exhausting struggle in mud and water, the police succeeded in arresting eight persons. They recovered sixty-two bags of coal.—Reuter.

RECORD OPIUM HAUL IN
PENANG.

50,000 DOLLARS WORTH SEIZED.

LONDON, May 17.

Singapore.—6,500 talahs (541 1 1/2 lbs.) of non-Government opium valued at fifty-six thousand dollars was seized at Penang on board the steamer "Tilamba" from China, this being a record haul of the drug in Penang. A Cantonese passenger was arrested.—Reuter.

RUBBER STEALING.

In the Legislative Council, Mr. Nixon, an unofficial member, drew attention of Government to the alarming prevalence of rubber stealing in the Singapore Island, two of the largest estates losing 25,000 pounds in a month. Altogether 50,000 pounds were stolen in a month representing a value of nearly a million dollars a year. Thieves started illicit tapping of trees in night time and also obtained rubber from coolies on fields by bribing watchmen and even resorting to violence when interrupted.

Government stated that they were prepared to appoint a commission.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. VS. AUSTRALIANS.

MACARTNEY SCORES 61.

LONDON, May 17.

At the end of the second day's play in the match between the M. C. C. and the Australians, the latter had scored 184 for six wickets (Macartney 61).—Reuter's Special.

LORDS PASS ECONOMY BILL.

LONDON, May 17.

The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Economy Bill.—Reuter.

POLISH COUP D'ETAT

HOW PILSUDSKI CAPTURED
PALACE205 MEN KILLED; 966
WOUNDED

LONDON, May 17.

Warsaw.—The details of Pilsudski's coup d'etat indicate that after the Government had retired to the President's Palace, the Government troops on Thursday morning attacked Pilsudski's forces which was preliminary to two days' bloody fighting which ended in the capture of the presidential palace. The President and ministers then retired to the Sobieski Palace six miles from Warsaw, whence they requested Marshal of the Diet to come and receive their resignations. Calm was forthwith restored and the President and ministers were released the same evening. The troops were confined to their barracks. A general strike was called off.

The casualties occurred mostly among curious civilians, two hundred and five persons being killed and nine hundred and sixty-six wounded.—Reuter.

PILSUDSKI'S DIFFICULTIES
NOT ENDED.

FRESH TROOPS MARCH ON WARSAW

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.—Pilsudski's difficulties have not yet ended according to the newspapers which report a ferment at Posen from where large number of troops are said to be marching on Warsaw, and state that General Heller, supported by the leading refugee members of the Parliament, is determined to take up the fight against Pilsudski and the new Government.—Reuter.

RETURN OF "NORGE."

OBSERVATIONS IN ARCTIC REGION.

NEW YORK, May 16.

The crew of the "Norge" is safe. The airship will be deflated and shipped to the United States from Teller immediately. Capt. Amundsen, Mr. Ells, worth and two others are proceeding to Nome by launch.—Reuter.

NO LAND IN ARCTIC WASTES.

LONDON, May 17.

Nome (Alaska).—Ritbar Larsen interviewed by Reuter said there was thin ice and open water round the pole and there was no land in the Arctic wastes. The "Norge" remained aloft for seventy-two hours and a considerable time was spent in observing the Pole for which the "Norge" descended within six hundred feet of ice. Owing to intense cold at Point Barrow, icebergs formed on the whirling propellers and suddenly flew off like stones tearing the gasbag with the result that the airship (gas) ceased and the airship became very heavy. Fortunately Teller was reached before the loss of gas could prove fatal. The "Norge" was deflated for thirty minutes.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNAL CONTROVERSY IN
LUCKNOW.

FEAR OF GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS.

LUCKNOW, May 17.

It is very likely that the communal controversy will come to the forefront in Lucknow. Babu Basunath, a Hindu municipal commissioner has given notice of a resolution asking the Board to take steps to stop Mussalman from offering prayers in Amnabad Park, a public pleasure ground. The resolution will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Municipal Board.

It may be mentioned in this connection that Lucknow riots of 1924 originated in this Park and were due to this "arti-namaz" controversy. For some years past every evening groups of Mussalman offer their magrib (evening) prayers in Amnabad Park and there happens to be an old temple within the Park where arti (evening offering) is done daily. "Arti" and "namaz" are held almost at the same time and there is constant apprehension of trouble whenever communal feelings are strained. Mussalman insist that no bells are to be rung and no conches blown at the temple at the time of evening prayers and Hindus maintain that they are entitled to offer arti in the usual fashion with bells and conches because the temple existed long before Moslems made it a custom to offer prayers in the Park.

After the Lucknow riots of 1924, Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, effected a compromise which solved the problem for the time being. According to that compromise "arti" was made either a few minutes before or after "namaz", but that compromise was not sincerely welcomed by either community and there was considerable heartburning in both circles. It was agreed at the time that the matter should be referred to Mahatma Gandhi whose decision would be accepted as final by Hindus and Mussalman alike. Mahatma Gandhi's compromise was however never forthcoming, and therefore, there was no permanent solution of the problem. Some Hindu councillors are now seeking to cut the Gordian knot by offering stopping Mussalman from offering their prayers in the Park on the strength of a municipal bye-law which lays down that no public park may be used for any purpose other than as a pleasure resort except with the sanction of the Chairman.—A. P.

SEVERE FLOODS IN
ITALY.

OVERFLOWING OF THE PO

AVALANCHE OF SNOW
OVERWHELMS WORKERS.

LONDON, May 18.

Rome.—Severe floods have occurred in various parts of Italy.

Three bodies have been recovered at Adige and Verona. Considerable area has been inundated. Several landslides have occurred and many roads are impassable.

The Po has overflowed, completely isolating three districts in Brescia.

An avalanche of snow at Adamello at a height of six thousand feet overwhelmed a party of workers. Only two bodies were recovered.—Reuter.

JAIL FOR ESPIONAGE.

3 ENGLISHMEN AND 2 FRENCH WOMEN
SENTENCED

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—The Second Correctional Court has sentenced three Englishmen and two French women, Marthe Moruill and Rele Febvre on charges of espionage.

The sentences were as follows: John Leather, three years' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs, Ernest Philipps and William Fisher, two years' imprisonment each and a fine of two thousand francs. The women were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each with a fine of fifty francs.

IN SERVICE OF FOREIGN POWER.

Marthe Moruill was granted benefit of extenuating circumstances but was refused exemption from punishment often granted to denouncers of spies on the ground that her first declarations to the Court were false and calculated to mislead the Court. The Court was satisfied as to the existence of an espionage agency including three accused men who were in the service of a foreign power which was kept informed of the details of French war material. Two women obtained aviation information, Moruill making several visits to Strathaird and Broet to make the acquaintance of young French naval officers.—Reuter.

POISONED PERFUME?

DELHI SCHOOL MYSTERY.

DELHI, May 18.

Quite a sensation was created in the city this morning by a report that some students of the Ramjas Middle School had been poisoned.

It appears one of the school boys, while going to the school, was presented with a bottle of "perfume" by a unknown person. The boy took the bottle to the school and showed it to his friends. As soon as the boys smelled "perfume," they fell down unconscious. About seven of them were removed to hospital, where they regained consciousness.

The police are enquiring into the mysterious affair. The doctor who treated the boys is of the opinion that the bottle did not contain any perfume but a sort of poisonous medicine which causes unconsciousness.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AGAIN.

5 KILLED; 12 WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Information has reached Calcutta that as the result of a communal fracas, which is still in progress at Kharagpur, five men have been killed and 12 seriously wounded. The railway service has been maintained but the labourers have left for their homes. The District Magistrate of Midnapore and the Superintendent of Police are on the spot.—Free Press.

PUNJAB ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, May 18.

The Executive Council of the Punjab Congress Committee has finally decided to put up the following four persons as Congress candidates to contest the coming general elections to the Punjab Council:—Lala Dunichand, barrister, from Lahore City non-Mahomedan; Lala Girdharilal from Amritsar City, Lala Bodhraj (sitting member) from West Punjab towns, Raizada Harnam, Jullundur non-Mahomedan. The question of nominating candidates for other constituencies will be decided later.

Regarding the Legislative Assembly Lala Lajpat Rai, Dunichand and Chamanlal sitting member have been nominated Congress candidates. Resignations of Lajpat Rai and others from Punjab Congress Executive have not been accepted yet.—A. P.

At St. Thomas Mount Soccer Tournament, the 1st and 3rd place of the Lancashire Regiment met and after a spirited contest the game ended in a draw of 2 goals all.

SECURITY BILL.

PASSED WITH MODIFICATIONS.

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Swrajist and Nationalist members did not attend the Bengal Legislative Council today which resumed the discussion of amendments to the Presidency Area Emergency Security Bill. After an hour's discussion the bill was passed only one member voting against it.

During discussion Sir Hugh Stephenson, member in charge, accepted some safeguards to the bill and he himself moved some of them. The new clauses accepted today gave an opportunity to the person against whom an order is proposed to be made to show cause against that order; the authorities making the order were required to forward in writing to the local Government their reasons for making the order. Another amendment which was accepted by Government gave an option to the person against whom an order is made to petition the local Government to revoke or modify the order and the local Government shall consider such facts as may be placed before it and may modify or annul the order.

An attempt was made to have an order made against any person to be revised by High Court Judges but it was not accepted by Sir Hugh Stephenson who was of the opinion that in a case like this the Executive Government was in a far better position to come to a true decision about the circumstances than the Judiciary.

After the bill was passed the Howrah Bridge Bill and the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1925 were allowed to continue till the next session of the Council which was postponed.—A. P.

BILL MOVED.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Concluding his address in moving the consideration of the Security Bill, Sir Hugh Stephenson said that the classes of men against whom it was intended to use these powers were leaders of gangs of goondas who had not taken part in violent crimes but employed men and a very large number of registered last characters in Calcutta. These men might have been convicted of all sorts of crime but did not necessarily come under the purview of the Goondas Act. They were, however, most dangerous. Then there were newcomers who could not be proved to have come to Calcutta for any lawful purpose. Last of all, were the up-country men who had been convicted of offences committed in actual riots. If the Act was passed those of bad characters who had already left Calcutta would not be able to return to the city for a considerable time, or would be dealt with if they did so. If, on the contrary, it was not passed they could return whenever they wanted. In that case it would not be unduly pessimistic to anticipate the possibility of another recrudescence of rioting brought about in much the same way as the last one, and the last state of Calcutta would be worse than the first.

MOTION CARRIED.

With the object of throwing out the Security Bill the Swarajist members came to the Council after they had left it during the Budget discussion in March last. In opposing the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Swarajists solidly voted against it, but they were defeated, 61 voting for and 46 against the motion. The Swarajists and some of their Nationalist friends left the Hall after which the clauses of the Bill were considered. Discussion will be continued to-morrow.

SWARAJIST OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. N. Roy, Swarajist, said the Bill seemed to them so monstrous that they could not remain outside the Council. According to them, the Bill had been brought as a justification for the injection of Government during the early stage of the riots. The existing powers of Government, if properly exercised in time, were adequate enough to deal with hoodlums. Moreover, there was no safeguard against misuse of the measure. This legislation has created panic and an apprehension that any person who would incur the displeasure of the police would be liable to suffer.

Mr. Villiers, in supporting the motion, said that in a measure of public safety it should not be so much safeguarded as to make it useless. Mr. Khajran held that the Mahomedans were responsible for the riots.

Mr. Kader Bux opposed the motion, because he thought Mahomedans would be the first to fall victims to the Act. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said, if Government had used the powers they had got under ordinary laws, the riots would not have been prolonged for one month. The real purpose of the Bill was to cover up the changes that had been made against the Executive and the Police, namely, that they had failed to do their duty. Mr. Ghaznavi supported the motion and said that Mahomedans suffered very much at the hands of up-country goondas brought down by a certain section of the Hindus. After the motion was carried, the Bill was discussed, clause by clause, and a number of amendments were then thrown out. Discussion will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND
GOVERNOR.

A LONG INTERVIEW.

STREAMS OF VISITORS.

MAHABALESHWAR, May 18.

Mahatma Gandhi had a long interview with His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Mahabaleshwar, this afternoon on matters relating to the work of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He will see His Excellency again to-morrow when the friendly discussions will be continued.

Streams of visitors came all through the day to pay respects to Mr. Gandhi at his residence. He is to leave Mahabaleshwar on Tuesday.—A. P.

DESECRATION OF TEMPLES.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD LYTON

CALCUTTA, May 17.

A deputation of the British Indian Association led by the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan waited upon His Excellency Lord Lytton this morning with regard among others to the question of the desecration of temples and defilement of images in the mofussil areas and tried to impress upon His Excellency the necessity of giving adequate protection to Hindus in those areas specially in East and North Bengal in preserving the sanctity of their places of worship. His Excellency assured the deputation that its grievances would receive his careful consideration.—A. P.

RIOTERS SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Judgment was delivered by the Police Magistrate of Alipore in the case in which Karamat and 25 other seafaring Mahomedans of Wategang were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly during the recent riots. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.—A. P.

23 LAKHS CLAIM DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The suit brought by Keshoram Poddar and Company claiming 23 lakhs of rupees against the Secretary of State and ten lakhs of rupees damages for a breach of agreement for goods contracted for by the Munitions Board was dismissed with costs by Justice Chotzner at the High Court today.—A. P.

MR. PADDISON IN SIMLA.

Mr. Paddison who headed the Government of India's deputation to South Africa returned to Simla this afternoon.

KHAIRPUR STATE AFFAIRS.

BOMBAY GOVT. OFFICIAL AS VAZIER.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 18.

Appropriately for Khairpur, State Affairs, it is now understood that His Highness has offered to guarantee payment to Bombay Government of Rs. 4 lakhs annually to cover the State share of the Barrage charges. His Highness, it is reported, has at the same time in view of the tension of feeling with the present Vazier and the alleged maladministration of the late Vazier requisitioned from Bombay Government the services as Vazier of a competent and experienced Sindhi revenue official who might be entrusted with the task of reorganising the State finances.—A. P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURES.

SUMMER SESSION IN SIMLA BEGINS
ON AUGUST 16.

SIMLA, May 17.

August 16th is fixed as the provisional date for the first meeting of the Summer Session in Simla of both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.—A. P.

SIR D. SARVADHIKARI.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari who arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning from South Africa is leaving for Simla in a day or two to interview the Viceroy and finish the work of the Paddison Committee.—Free Press of India.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the School Sports of the Panchgani Boys' High School, Panchgani, on Monday.

The anniversary of Sir P. Teagaraya Chetty's death, which according to the Telugu Calendar fell on Monday, was observed with greater enthusiasm than on the previous occasion. In the evening a decorated portrait of the late non-Brahmin leader was taken in procession along the Mount Road to the building bought to commemorate his services. The Rajah of Panagal made a speech on the value of Sir Chetty's work.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

STRUGGLE WITH
WOUNDED BEAST.DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN
CRICKETER.

We deeply regret to announce the sad death on Friday last of Mr. Shams Abbas Tyabji who was recently mauled by a tiger during a hunt in the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Tyabji, accompanied by Mr. Azeem Hussain B. Tyabji had been on a hunting expedition in the forests at Unoor in the Nizam's Dominions on the night of the 2nd May. They wounded a tiger but put off the killing till the following day. The next morning information was received about the whereabouts of the tiger and Mr. Shams Tyabji along with his brother and others set out for the hunt.

At the outset a herd of buffaloes was placed in the tall grass to draw out the wounded tiger. A tiger did come out of the overgrown grass but it was another one. The party shot at it and missed. Soon, however, they were told by the shikaris that the wounded tiger was lying still further on. On hearing this Mr. Shams and another left their companions behind and went in the direction pointed. They had not gone far when one of the shikaris who was on the top of a tree shouted that the tiger was just in front of them. Mr. Shams asked the man not to shout and just then the tiger leapt on him and threw him on the ground.

HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE.

Seeing the state of Mr. Shams, his companion, Mr. Azeem, who did not find time to load his gun began beating the tiger on the back with B. The infuriated beast turned round, mauled Mr. Azeem on the arms and shoulder and threw him down. He, however, managed to raise himself up and seizing the rifle of Mr. Shams brought it down on the head of the tiger which then ran away.

Both the injured persons were removed to a dispensary at Unoor. It was thought that Mr. Shams would recover, but on the 14th instant he died of the injuries he had sustained. Mr. Shams was a solicitor of Bombay and was well-known as a cricketer. Mr. Azeem has been brought down to Bombay and is progressing favourably.

The Anjuman-Islam office and Karimia Library were closed on Tuesday, the 18th instant as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Shams A. Tyabji. The deceased was a member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman.

COUNTY CRICKET

SURREY'S TAIL SCORING.

LONDON, May 17.

The following were the results of county matches that began on Saturday: Lancashire v. Derbyshire—Lancashire won by an innings and 214 runs. Lancashire 333 (Hallows 110, Sibbles 54). Derbyshire 50 (Parker 4 for 25), Tyldesley 3 for 3 and 80 (Parker 4 for 20, Tyldesley 3 for 22).

Northamptonshire v. Hampshire—Hampshire won by an innings and 79 runs. Hampshire 204 (Jupp 5 for 79), Northants 50 and 75 (Newman 8 for 30). Yorkshire v. Leicestershire—Yorkshire won by an innings and 95 runs. Leicestershire 82 and 113 (Macaulay 5 for 15), Yorkshire 236 for 8 and declared (Sutcliffe 69, Leyland 50).

Essex v. Surrey—Surrey won by an innings and 49 runs. Surrey 524 for 9 and declared. Essex 287 (Nicholls 110) and following on 107 (Nicholls 52, O'Connor 60, Fender 7 for 76).

The following were the closing scores in other matches that began on Saturday: Kent v. Gloucestershire—Kent 320 (Ashdown 83, Seymour 60). Gloucester 206 (Bloodworth 51, Smith 61).

Warwickshire v. Notts—(Play began to day). Notts 87 (Partridge 5 for 14). Warwick 201 (Parsons 71, Santall 56, Richmond 7 for 59) Notts in second innings 30 for 5.

Sussex v. Somerset—Somerset 233 and 143 (Tata 6 for 33). Sussex 183 (Bowley 54, White 4 for 33) and 138 for 2 (Bowley 68 not out).—*Reuter's Special Service.*

DAVIS CUP.

SWEDEN BEATES SWITZERLAND

LONDON, May 17.

Maino—In the second round of the Davis Cup Sweden beat Switzerland by three matches to two.—*Reuter's Special.*

DERBY PROBABLES

LONDON, May 17.

Following are Derby probabilities: Apple Sammy (Jellies), Arden (Glow), B. carbonyl (G. Richards), Bopket (R. Jones), Buck Away (—), Captain Blood (Steve Donoghue), Coronach (Wesley), Comedy King (Perryman), Coronach (Childs), Fingless (Archibald), Far Wile (Wells), Gain Or (Pryor), Gay Lashari (Thurates), Harpagon (B. Elliott), Hope (J. Leath), Lex (Henry), Macdonald (Lange), Masked Rider (Esling), Pintora (Wray), Phantasia (Smirke), Roseheart (W. Beasley), Review Order (H. Basley), Southbourne (Dempsey), Swift and Sure (Brennan).—*Reuter's Special.*

MUSIC BEFORE
MOSQUESLORD LYTTON CONFERS
WITH LEADERSTHE TWO ALTER-
NATIVES

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The question of music before mosques was discussed by His Excellency Lord Lytton at a conference, at Government House, to-day with the leaders of several communities. On behalf of Mahomedans it was represented that congregational worship was continuous from midday to midnight, but that the prevailing practice had been for music to be stopped before mosques at 11 hours of the day and the night. On behalf of the Hindus it was contended that although certain processions had, on occasions, stopped music when passing particular mosques out of deference to the Mahomedan sentiment the claim that music had always been stopped at all times in front of all mosques was a new one and was inconsistent with actual practice. The fact that music was an essential feature of Hindu processions was emphasised.

After a lengthy discussion His Excellency observed that it was evident that opinion differed as widely regarding the practice of the past as it did regarding the merits of the question. In these circumstances, there were two alternatives, namely, that the two communities should confer and recommend an agreed condition or that they should leave the question to Government to decide. Finally, His Excellency announced his intention of declaring the decision of Government at an early date if the two communities were unable to recommend an agreed procedure.—A. P.

SOLUTION OF VEXED QUESTION OF
MUSIC.

MADRAS, May 17.

The long-drawn out tension between Hindus and Muslims of Punganur is reported to have been ended by both communities agreeing that music might be played in front of mosques at all times other than those during which prayers were being offered.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the share market jites remained a steady feature in spite of the dull conditions ruling in the market for manufactured goods. Operators interests were mostly centred on Howrah and Clive who were feeling the pinch of over-selling. Quotations for other concerns showed no falling away. In coals hardly any interest was manifested in this section and general tone underwent no practical change. Tens continued to attract comparatively most of the outside support at firm rates and a fairly large business was concluded. In miscellaneous nothing of any particular importance to be specially commented upon. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77/10, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 Rs. 101/10, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 Rs. 108/3, 6 per cent. Bond 1927 Rs. 102/10, 6 per cent. Bond 1930 Rs. 107/2, 6 per cent. Bond 1932 Rs. 108/4. Banks:—Imperial Bank 421/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 408, Auckland 179, Clive 27/2, Empire pref 118, Howrah 30/8, Kankannarrah 382, Lansdowne 205/8, National 24/6, Presidency 6/4, Waverley 6/6.

Coals:—Bansjorah 4/14, Burrakur 20, Equitable 17/8, Gopalchuck 6/12. Miscellaneous:—Barrackpore Electric Supply 82, Rawalpindi Electric Corporation 5, Indian Iron and Steel 6, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 18, Associated Hotel ord. 5/12, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/6, Ganges Rope 352, British Ceylon Corporation 2/8, Cawnpore Sugar 19.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 39/8, Central Cachar 112/8, Dauracherra 16/4, Deojoo Valley 11/4, East India 26/4, Gelle 27/8, Grob "B" 15, Hasimara 39/4, Hathikbira 32/4, Huddibari 39/12, Looah 15/12, New Purbani 14/4, New Terai 18/10, Oodlabari 28/4, Rutema 19/8, Seajuli 44/4, Tezporo 14, Tukvar 35/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-sevenths pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

INCONSISTENT & INHUMAN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

There is a limit to every mortal thing. The South African Whites are exceeding it with vengeance. For, it is not inconsistent and inhuman to pass the Colour Bar Bill, when a Round Table Conference is decided upon to consider the possibilities of dropping the Class Areas Bill? Are the White settlers fully aware of the grave danger of fomenting colour hatred, which might some day embroil the whole of Africa into an anti-White Crusade? Meanwhile, let all Indian Associations waste no time in condemning the passage of the Colour Bar Bill, and demanding of the Indian Government an assurance not to rest content, till the said Bill is made inoperative.

PALITANA DARBAR & JAINS.

A. G. G. TO HEAR EVIDENCE ON
JUNE 15.

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

The Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Western India has fixed 15th June for hearing oral evidence of Palitana Darbar and Jains.—A. P.

DEMAND OF WAGE-CUT
RESTORATION.

FLUTTER IN MILL-OWNERS' DOVECOTS

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

The demand of the Labour Union for the restoration of the wage-cut of 1923 has caused surprise among those connected with the management of mills in view of the falling off of demand in cloth and the fate of the strike in England. If it is definitely formulated, it is likely to be strongly resisted by mill-owners who say that they had to strain every nerve to pass through the crisis of last year.—A. P.

RENT ALLOWANCE TO POSTMEN.

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

In reply to a representation made by Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Manilal Kothari on behalf of the Ahmedabad postmen and telegraph peons for house rent allowance in view of the local conditions, Mr. Rogers, Postmaster-General, Bombay, has written to say that he has made his recommendations for the same. This has created a feeling of satisfaction amongst this staff. Mr. Manilal Kothari has left for Lucknow to attend the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference as a representative of the Railway Mail Service.

ADVANCE OF MONSOON.

UNSETTLED WEATHER CONDITIONS.

SIMLA, May 18.

Unsettled conditions in the South-east Arabian Sea have disappeared but the advance of the monsoon in the South of the Bay is fairly strong in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Rainfall has extended in Bengal, the central parts of the country, and the North-west India. It has been nearly general in the North-west Frontier Province, West Central Provinces and the Punjab Hills and local in Tenasserim, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India and East South Madras.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Behar, Punjab plains, the North-east, Baluchistan, East Rajasthan, Gujarat, and the East Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Shillong 1 inch; Calcutta, Saur and Jaipur 1 1/2 inch; Burdwan, Bagra, Chabisa and Meerut 1 1/2; Murree, Multan and Quetta 1 1/2; Buij 2; Sangor 3/4; Nagpur 2; Seoni and Trivandrum 1 1/2 and Coimbatore 1.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bengal and increase in Tenasserim.—A. P.

CLOUDY WEATHER IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, May 18.

Throughout the week cloudy weather prevailed here accompanied by intermittent rains. Since yesterday it looks as though regular monsoon has set in. Nagpur is infinitely cooler than it has been in corresponding period of the previous years. Agriculturists think that it is not a good sign for future crops.—A. P.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT
AVERTED.

DRIVER'S PLUCKY ACTION.

MADRAS, May 17.

The plucky action of the railway driver in applying the vacuum brake in the face of an imminent danger is reported to have averted what would otherwise have been a serious accident to the Calcutta Mail, which reached Madras this morning.

At Muppur an intermediate station, "line clear" was given for the Mail but instead of being allowed to run on the main line the train was diverted by wrong banding of he points to run into a loop in which the passenger train was standing. The driver saw the passenger train when he was only fifty yards off but with presence of mind he applied the brake and averted a disaster.

A passenger who travelled in the Mail suggests presentation of a purse to the driver and requests the permission of the railway authorities to allow the driver to receive it. Free Press.

At the High Court, Calcutta, on Monday before Justices Subhawardy and Duval an application was made on behalf of Moudri Majumdar Ali, Secretary, Assam Provincial Khilafat Committee, for transfer of defamatory case against him pending before the District Magistrate of Sylhet. Their Lordships issued a rule.

It was thrilling hockey that was witnessed on Monday evening in a match between the M. C. C. and the Wanderers at the M.C.C. grounds at Madras. Both teams were strongly represented. The visitors won the game by 4 goals to 1.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUOUS
CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 17.

Simla has marked two important arrivals one of Mr. Paddison from his South African Mission and the other of Mr. W. R. Barker, the president of the Public Services Commission. With the arrival of Mr. C. F. Andrews to-morrow there is expected to be conversations on the South African problem with the Government of India.

Meanwhile the Government of India, have, it is rumoured, been in continuous telegraphic correspondence with the Union Government on their latest hostile gesture, namely the bringing forward before the joint session of the Parliament, the Colour Bar Bill and passing it in the teeth of opposition led by General Smuts and his gallant followers. It is believed that although the Bill has been passed the Government of India have been sufficiently impressing on the Hertzog Government the imperative necessity of seeing that nothing is done under the Bill which would in any way, prejudice the chances of a favourable discussion at the Round Table Conference towards the end of this year; when the whole Indian problem in South Africa will be discussed. Conversations in well informed circles show that the belief of Mr. C. F. Andrews that the Bill will be applied only to Gold Mines, so long as at least as Hertzog's Government is in power, is fairly well founded. It is probable that the Government of India's correspondence to South Africa was all aimed at extracting an assurance from Hertzog's Government on this particular point, while reiterating their objection to the principle underlying the measure which is born of nothing but race prejudice.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

It was a coincidence that the Government of India chose to announce the full personnel of the Public Services Commission at the same time as Mr. Barker arrived in Simla. The delay, of no less than two days in issuing their communique, especially after the announcement in England had been made through *Reuter*, seems rather inexplicable. But this arrangement has not in the least done them any good, for the opinions which have been expressed have by no means been very complimentary. The Commission is everywhere regarded as most poorly constituted even the Service men do not appear to show any much enthusiasm over the personnel and the choice of Mr. A. H. Ley to represent the Civil Services is by no means regarded as satisfactory, although he is credited with a long service.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

We can expect an announcement regarding the secretary in a few days as Mr. Barker has to commence his preliminary enquiry without delay. The work of the secretary of the Commission is largely in the nature of auditing and the settlement of the various claims, a work which is being carried on now by the Indian Audit and Accounts Service men. It will be, therefore, be appropriate if instead of a heaven-born Civilian a member of the Audit and Accounts Department is chosen for the post of secretary. He will know the organisation of the various services in India much better than a member of the Civil Service who at best can lay claim only to a few sides of it. But it is feared that these sound considerations will not find much favour in the final choice that is to be announced. The salary of the secretary will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,500 which evidently represents a compromise between the original figures of the Secretary of State and the Government of India just in the same way as the salary of each member has been fixed at Rs. 3,500 instead of Rs. 4,000 urged by the Secretary and Rs. 3,000 mentioned by the Government of India, and the salary of the President which has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 instead of Rs. 4,000 suggested by the Government of India and Rs. 6,000 urged by Whitehall.

A KAPADVANJ GRIEVANCE.

PROTEST AGAINST SITE FOR
RESERVOIR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KAPADVANJ, May 15.

A monster public meeting convened at the requisition of over fifty leading citizens was held in Kapadvanj on April 22 to protest against the construction of a water reservoir in the heart of the town. Seth Jeshangbhai Premabhai presided on the occasion.

A resolution recording the disapproval of the citizens and their protest against the construction of the Water Works Reservoir on the Site Selected was unanimously passed in the meeting.

Speaker after speaker spoke on the inadvisability of constructing the Reservoir on the Site Selected—in Shrivardha—as it meant the dishousing of a large number of families, wounding the religious feelings of the Jains as the site contained a number of buildings belonging to Jain charitable and religious institutions and lastly as the acquisition of the present site would be costly being in a residential locality. The speakers also dwelt upon the danger of constructing the reservoir in the midst of the town as in case of any accident to the reservoir it would constitute a serious menace to the life and property.

The meeting suggested alternative sites on the outskirts of the town and requested both the Government and the local municipality to reconsider their decision.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

CAUSES OF EUROPEAN
HOSPILITY

MR. ANDREWS HOPEFUL.

DELHI, May 18.

Mr. C. F. Andrews delivered a lecture on "South Africa" last night at the St. Stephen's College. At the outset Mr. Andrews pointed out the causes of the Whiteman's hostility towards the Indians in South Africa. He said Indians numbered 1,40,000, African natives 50,00,000 and Europeans 10,00,000. The European was in dread of being outnumbered by African natives, but before dealing with African natives the European thought of getting rid of the Indian question. The Indian was intelligent, and the European was afraid, lest he might rouse the natives against him. The Asiatic Bill was, therefore, designed to reduce the number of Indians. To prevent the Asiatic Bill they had gone to South Africa. Had the European known that he was going there they might have stopped his landing. Shortly after he had landed a cry was raised for his deportation.

Mr. Andrews said that he saw General Hertzog and pointed out to him that by this Bill he was really insulting the great people of India. General Hertzog, who thought India was merely a country from where the coolies came, did not understand how the Bill was insulting to that people. "Cooly" was the term by which Indians were generally known in South Africa. However, General Hertzog at least began to give way to his pleadings, but unfortunately at that moment arrived a few Europeans from India and urged the South African Government to proceed with the measure, saying that the Indian outburst was mere agitation and that the people in South did not care a jot for the Bill. General Hertzog and Dr. Malan at this were perturbed. "Whom shall I trust," asked General Hertzog, Mr. Andrews satisfied him that the Europeans from India did not know the real state of feelings in India, and General Hertzog promised to do his best. Afterwards he actually did his best, with the result that a Round Table Conference was conceded.

Mr. Andrews here paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Paddison and all the other members of the deputation. "Mr. Paddison," said Mr. Andrews "knows no colour prejudice. He worked night and day for the Indian cause. I am glad he led the Deputation. One of the most important effects" continued Mr. Andrews, "was achieved by public lectures on Rabindranath Tagore. It was necessary to elevate the whole Indian question from cool stage and to uplift India in the eyes of the white population of South Africa into the place of culture and learning. Tagore's was the name that could accomplish this." He delivered in South Africa several lectures on Tagore. This too created a favourable atmosphere.

Mr. Andrews was hopeful that at the Round Table Conference which will be probably held in Delhi about the month of December, the people of South Africa would wish to make friends with India—Free Press.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER OFFICE
RAIDED.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The offices of the "Islam Jagat," a Mahomedan weekly in Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, were raided on Sunday and Mr. Mamajuddin Ahmed, editor, was arrested under Section 150A Indian Penal Code. He was, however, later released on bail. All copies of the paper of April 23rd were taken away.—A. P.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SE VICE,

The Director of Information, Bombay,

writes:— "With reference to the recent Press note announcing the revised conditions for the employment of reservists in the Mechanical Transport Service, it is stated that the period of service in the reserve has now been raised from 4 to 9 years."

BOATING TRAGEDY AT
MANDVI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears from the press that a country boat at Cutch Mandvi while leaving the steamer *s.s. "Vita"* for Bunder met with an accident and some passengers were drowned with their baggage. It is reported that the Captain of the ship did not render any assistance to the passengers. The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association has received many letters in this respect and the Association is already busy gathering the required information from Cutch Mandvi and Karachi also; it is in correspondence with the British India Steam Navigation Co. The public are requested to send the information with regard to this accident so as to enable the Association to know the real facts.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NUNSEY.

51/53 Bohra Bazar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

"INDIA FIRST."

A SOLUTION TO
'COMMUNAL TENSION'MR. MULLICK'S
SUGGESTIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

"India first and we afterwards" said Mr. Surendranath Mullick, who recently toured in parts of Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces and the Punjab especially to study first-hand the question of Hindu-Muslim relations in those provinces, "in order to have a grasp of the whole situation, before leaving for England. Interviewed by a press representative Mr. Mullick expressed great concern at the high tension at which the relations between the Hindus and Muslims have been kept up, evidently fostered by a spirit of distrust and want of goodwill that is rampant in both the sections. Muslims as he understood—the situation all over, were anxious to be left alone with their communal representation and all that for another quarter of a century at least during which time they would be allowed an opportunity of organising and educating their community. After this period the Muslims thought better sense would prevail and two divergent communities would begin to converge once again and join in common bond in the service of the motherland. On the other hand, excepting a few places where the Muslims wanted to retain communal representation, the Hindus generally thought the whole trouble was due to the maintenance of communal electorates. The Hindus were emphatically of opinion if this state of affairs were allowed to continue for another quarter of a century, as the Muslims desired, not only there would be no hope of natural convergence thereafter, but even herculean efforts at bringing the two communities together might prove unavailing.

CIVIC SERVICE ESSENTIAL TO
PROGRESS.

Mr. Mullick was of opinion "that only civic service taken up jointly by both the communities would solve the question. He regretted very much the mistake, made in understanding the administration of services to only I.C.S., I.E.S., etc., managed by official Europeans and in entirely ignoring the essential services like Sanitation, Education, Reclamation of criminal tribes, leper missions etc., which could really contribute to national regeneration. New these services were rendered by the non-official Europeans in the country and he was anxious that we take up this work in hand as early as possible. He did not attach much importance to the communal riots. He felt the best way of preventing them was to allow more powers to the Executive for prompt action with sufficient safeguards.

THE HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

The mistake with regard to the Hindu-Muslim Pact was said Mr. Mullick, that in their anxiety to offer a joint front to the Government, they thought that Hindu-Muslim unity was already an accomplished fact, which as a matter of fact was not so. The Pact could have certainly been successful if it was not meant for any immediate or demonstrative purpose but for starting joint civic work for national regeneration. In conclusion, Mr. Mullick, states "less of policies and more of joint civic works" is my message to the younger generation both Hindu and Muslim of my country. It is expected that Mr. Mullick will leave for England by the same boat with his Excellency Lord Lytton, on June 13.—*Press.*

DR. COUSINS AT
VISVABHARATI.

TO DELIVER SPECIAL LECTURES.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of the Brahmavidya Apehram, Adyar, Madras, will deliver a special course of lectures at Visvabharati, Rabindranath Tagore's University, at Shantiniketan, Bolpur, during this summer term commencing on July 1st. The subject for Dr. Cousins' lectures will be "The unity of Asian Culture," "The Growth of Irish Culture," "The Evolution of Civilization" and "Studies in English Poetry." Dr. Cousins will also give lectures on the various aspects of Western Art including special studies of the works of some of the great living painters. He will reside in the Visvabharati Ashram from July 1st to August 10th.—A. P.

A Simla message states that Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan has resigned his seat in the Assembly of which he was an elected member from Assam.

A Barisal message says that there will be a conference of Namasudras at Agalchhara on June 15th at which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other All-India Hindu leaders are expected to speak.

The meeting of the Congress Municipal Councilors of Calcutta announced for Monday to discuss the notice sent to the Deputy Mayor for resigning his Post had to be postponed owing to the Bengal Council meeting.

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HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

THE REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The communal tension created by the recent Calcutta riots is apparently being carried too far. At the special session of the Khilafat Conference at Delhi it was declared that they had gathered together to deliver funeral orations on Hindu-Muslim unity. This feeling is regrettable for more than one reason. Hindus and Muslims have come to live together in India. It is their home. It is no home where there is no amity and there is no progress where there is no co-operation. The disturbing factor will have to be removed, perhaps not through force and legislation, but by mutual good-will. We cannot cultivate good-will except through sacrifice and toleration. How is it possible for these virtues to grow in the face of communal strife over the leaves and fishes on view? There is, however, a greater view which is being unfortunately lost sight of. The leaves and fishes affect only a small percentage of the people. In most districts about 95 in a hundred constitute the labouring classes who toil from morning to evening, living generally a peaceful life, participating in rural amenities without a show of communal differences, and abiding by the decision of their village headmen. We ought to look more after the needs of these 95 than after those of five. It is generally the mercenary education of the five, which seems to have upset the peace of the country. It is time that we placed our education on a sound basis, spending more for village education in humble ways than for university training in palatial buildings, demonstrating before the eyes the benefits of technical education and teaching them how to avail themselves of those benefits. This subject has been fully dealt with under "Technical Education" and I have nothing to add to it. With technical education readily available all classes will not only be usefully educated, but will be busy improving their agriculture, public health, arts, crafts, or business and they will then have neither the leisure nor the inclination to be engaged in communal quarrels which, they soon find, do not pay.—Yours, etc.,

J. C. GHOSH.

School of Chemical Technology,
53, Newgipukur, Taltola,
Calcutta, May 14.

TELEGRAPH UNIONS CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, May 17.

The first session of the All-India Telegraph Workmen's Unions Conference was held here for two days and concluded yesterday. 16 delegates attended the Conference all of whom came from the Punjab except one or two from Delhi. Dewan Chamanlal, M.L.A., in his presidential address said he was fighting for a cause which he held to be the greatest and noblest of all. The Councils and Central Legislatures had no bona-fide representative of Labour, except Mr. N.M. Joshi, and it was necessary that telegraph workmen should organise and demand representation to work out their own political programme.

Resolutions were passed by the Conference requesting Government to abolish the menial status of the telegraph messenger and place him on an equal footing with the postman, to raise the house-rent to Rs. 5 per month, to provide decent adequate quarters and uniforms and better emoluments. The Conference also resolved to empower the President to correspond with the All-India Telegraph Union with a view to arriving at the terms of amalgamation of the two Unions and to take up with the authorities questions relating to free medical service, old-age pensions, the minimum living age and maternity benefits.—A. P.

The Karnataka University Conference will meet at Bellary on the morning of the 23rd instant (and not 22nd as originally announced), when Rao Sahib P. G. Hale, Katti, B.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside.

A Baroda correspondent wires:—Mr. Zaverbhai Dadabhai's death is greatly regretted here. He died at Sagar, his native place, at the age of 55 years, on 15th instant, after one week's sickness. He was the proprietor of the Sharda Bhavan Press and was editing the "Baroda Gazette" and "Baroda Vartaman" for several years, and was unstintingly taking part in all movements beneficial to India.

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Yours sincerely,
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Dewan of Kurupam,
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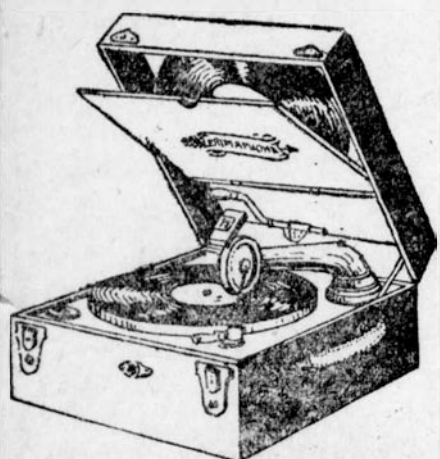
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IRISH RESPONSIVISTS.

COMMUNISTS MAKE A SCENE.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week:—
The meeting of the People's party was uproarious from start to finish, and in the end a body of Communists seized and held the platform in the Rotunda, where the meeting was held.

Intervening with one of his frequent appeals for order, Professor Magennis asked why could the audience not understand that that party wanted to make the way clear for Mr. de Valera. If anyone there did not believe in the party he ought to leave the hall. "That would be cowardice", cried a voice. "No; it would be ordinary common justice", said Professor Magennis.

While Mr. de Valera, aiming at unity and sovereign independence, would not go into the Dail because he and his supporters regarded the oath as being contrary to their principles, the People's party took no such view, but held that they should make use of every agency that came to their hand. Mr. de Valera was quite satisfied that they should take that view.

"COMRADE" QUINLAN.

A man described as "Comrade Quinlan, the accredited representative of the unemployed", jumped on the platform and for several minutes carried on in a foreign accent a wordy duel with the chairman.

A Voice: Are you an Irishman?
Quinlan: What does it matter? Christ was a Jew.

Professor Magennis asked that Quinlan be given a hearing, and the latter went on to say that some of the party had made Arthur Griffith their godfather, but Arthur Griffith was a shopkeeper with a shopkeeper's outlook.

This assertion was heatedly resented by a lady supporter of Professor Magennis. The latter said: "In the name of Irish hospitality, I ask you to give him a hearing. This man is a foreign Jew; I recognise the accent." Feeling began to run high, and the greater part of the audience had risen to their feet. "What section of Irishmen do you represent?" a voice demanded addressing Quinlan.

Quinlan: Labour.
Professor Magennis: He does not represent any Irishman. He is an Austrian Jew.

Quinlan: You are a liar.
Amid further excitement, Professor Magennis, having declared the resolutions passed, left with his supporters, and the curtain was dropped. Quinlan soon reappeared before the curtain and was frantically cheered by his friends, who, now completely in possession of the hall, wound up the proceedings by singing "The Red Flag."

DE VALERA NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. de Valera later issued a statement denying he was "satisfied" that Professor Magennis's party should take the oath of allegiance. "If they were advised by me they would do their share to re-assess the national claim to independence, which is compromised by the Free State oath, by refusing to take that oath, but as they will not be persuaded to adopt that, course I must of necessity resign myself to their doing the best that they will do", he said.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

The 12th Prague International Fair held from March 21st to 28th surpassed all previous fairs in every respect. It was attended by 2,474 exhibitors, a number reached never before. The space taken by exhibitors—26,376 square meters—shows a similar increase. The enormous number of visitors 425,000 gives evidence of the ever-growing popularity of the Fair, which was attended also by the President of the Republic, T. G. Masaryk, and nearly all members of the Government. Of the total number of visitors, more than 5,000 were foreign buyers, belonging to 36 countries, 24 of which European and 12 overseas countries, i.e., ranged by the number of visitors: Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Greece, Turkey, India, Belgium, Spain, Albania, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Egypt, China, Brazil, Guatemala, Argentina, Island, Australia, Palestine, Africa and Japan.

The general slackness of international trade prevailing in Europe remained not without influence on the Prague Fair, especially in the first days. However, a much better tone set in during the second half of the week, and important transactions for home consumption have been effected in machines, hardware, textiles, furniture, pianos, leatherware, motor cycles, office appliances, etc. Export business has been done mostly in glassware, china, cheap jewellery, textiles, leather goods, hardware, wooden goods, musical instruments, toys, fancy goods, etc. The next Autumn Fair is to be held from August 29th to September 5th, 1926.

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FIRST PRIZE
Rs. 500

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THE WORD FOR MAY
IS
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Re. 1/- for 50

The above prizes are offered each month for three months, May, June and July, 1926, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in each sentence when taken in sequence, will form one of the following words:—

The word for May is "MANUFACTURE."
The word for June is "NATURED."
The word for July is "MELLOW."
Here is an example for the May Competition.

Mother
Are
Not
Usually
Frightened
At
Children
Taking
Unnecessarily
Risky
Exploits

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must be made on a plain piece of note paper, and show the competitor's full name & address. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS "SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES" AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.



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2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition, have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who submits more than one entry may win more than one prize, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

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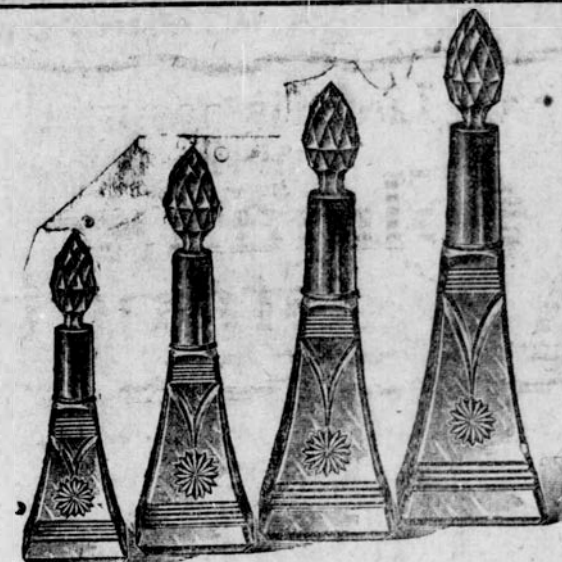
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